FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PETROVSKIY OUTLINES TEST-BAN DOCUMENT

LD091742 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Geneva June 9 TASS -- The Disarmament Conference resumed its work in the Palace of Nations here today. A joint document of the group of socialist countries "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the General and Complete Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests" was submitted at the first plenary session for consideration by its participants.

When submitting this document deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Vladimir Petrovskiy recalled that the aim of pressing for a full prohibition of nuclear tests as a priority measure in stopping the development, production and perfection of nuclear weapons and their reduction and liquidation was set at the recent meeting of the political consultative committee of Warsaw Treaty member states.

By making the new proposal the socialist countries guide themselves by the striving to stimulate the undelayed opening of concrete full-scale talks at the Geneva multilateral forum. Their joint document can become a basis for such talks.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister stressed that the banning of talks [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1535 GMT on 9 June in an identical report renders preceding phrase as "banning of tests"] is an important independent measure in the field of limiting and stopping the arms race. It would be of a major military, technical, political, legal and moral importance.

The proposed document puts within a single framework the positive capital accumulated over many years of joint work to solve the problem of nuclear tests and also the new ideas that have appeared lately and proposals made by other countries, first of all the six states from the four continents. At the same time the draft treaty is not simply a sum total of proposals but a qualitatively new document. Its content is imbued with the ideas and spirit of new political thinking which demands that diplomatic practice be brought in line with the realities of the nuclear-space age.

This is shown first of all by the way the question of control and verification is posed, the speaker went on. We believe that such a control is absolutely necessary for an effective implementation of measures of genuine disarmament and confidence-building, especially in conditions of a dire shortage of such confidence. With a view to this the new document includes extensive control measures ranging from the announcement of the locations of testing ranges to the participation of international inspectors in the verification of non-holding of nuclear weapon tests at these ranges.

To ensure effective verification we propose to set up an institute of international inspectors, something that was not provided for either in the Soviet proposal on the treaty's provisions in 1982 or in the Disarmament Committee tripartite reports made by the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The reality and possibility of such forms of verification was clearly demonstrated by the joint experiment of Soviet and American scientists in Semipalatinsk.

The question of setting up an international network of seismic control got new development in the document as well. Seismic stations with standard characteristics whose functioning would involve participation of observers from the international inspectorate would become the basic component of this network. The fulfillment of this proposal would substantially facilitate the creation of a climate of mutual trust among states. Also serving this aim is the special section devoted to the international exchange of data on the radioactivity of air masses.

On-site inspections hold a crucial place in the system of verification that we propose, Vladimir Petrovskiy said further. We see their aim in the solution of questions that give rise to doubt about observance of the treaty and cannot be removed by other verification measures envisaged by it.

The state in which the on-site verification is requested will be obliged unconditionally to provide access to the place stated in such a request. In other words, we are speaking not of voluntary but of mandatory inspections. Of course, the criteria and procedures of requesting an on-site inspection and verification, the holding of inspections, including the list of the rights and functions of the checking personnel, are yet to be drawn up. But the Disarmament Conference can well cope with this work.

Besides, experience of other talks on banning nuclear weapon tests has also been accumulated in this field.

The content of the submitted document's concrete provisions shows once again that no problem of verification of compliance exists for us. We are for a thorough development of all the necessary concrete measures and in this respect are prepared to go as far as our partners are prepared to go.

We are prepared to discuss also other measures of verifying compliance with the treaty. In this connection the speaker again confirmed the Soviet Union's positive attitude to the proposals on this score that were made by the six states from four continents.

The Soviet representative noted further that the drawing of the Disarmament Conference into the practical process of working out the treaty on banning nuclear weapon tests in no way contradicts the ongoing bilateral Soviet-American talks on this question. On the contrary, this should shore up the bilateral efforts by multilateral ones the more so that the bilateral talks, regrettably, are marking time. [sentence as received]

The Soviet Union is prepared to reach agreement on a gradual solution of the task of stopping nuclear tests by introducing interim limitations on the number and yield of nuclear explosions. The announcement of a bilateral moratorium already now could be the first step. Although the USSR would prefer a complete moratorium it is prepared to take into account the position of the United States and reach agreement with it on limiting the yield of testing to one kiloton and to reduce the number of tests to the minimum. Now it is up to the American side to respond.

The Soviet representative stressed that as of now there are no obstacles on the road to stopping nuclear weapon tests other than the stubborn attempts by some western powers to cling to the concept of nuclear deterrence. He noted the false, dangerous and deeply immoral essence of this concept. Nuclear deterrence is an expression of militaristic intentions in concentrated form, it stands for a relentless arms race, perpetuation of international tension, antagonism and enmity, further militarisation of mentality, threat of nuclear proliferation, balancing on the brink of war, and an unreliable ersatz peace subjected to the destructive influence of fear and mutual mistrust, that is everything with which this concept is imbued.

The new political thinking proceeds from recognition of the need and possibility of a nuclear-free world in the interests of mankind's survival, from the premise that relations between states should be regulated by political and legal mechanisms, international organisations, bilateral and multilateral negotiating bodies.

The submission of the basic provisions of the treaty for consideration reflects our deep faith in the possibilities of the disarmament conference as a unique multilateral forum and our desire jointly with everybody who strives for disarmament not in words but in deeds to work to raise the authority and effectiveness of the conference, Vladimir Petrovskiy went on. Every small brick, even a small stone laid by the participants in the conference in the foundation of the common edifice of security will be an earnest of its strength.

Honest dedicated cooperation and co-creativity in the name of disarmament is especially important now when the moment of truth has set in, when the gaining of insight, freedom from the fetters of militaristic mentality, pooling of efforts in the attainment of a nuclear-free and non-violent world are becoming a categorical imperative, the USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs said in conclusion.

The new document and the speech by the Soviet representative have generated much interest.

After his speech Vladimir Petrovskiy held a press conference during which he dwelt once again on the main aspects of the joint document submitted by the group of socialist countries. He also drew attention to the new proposal by the Warsaw Treaty member states to NATO countries to hold consultations at which they could compare the doctrines of the two alliances, discuss the existing imbalances and asymmetries in separate services and armaments and the ways of overcoming them.

ALL GENEVA ARMS TALKS GROUPS END MEETINGS

LD051922 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1859 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Geneva, 5 June (TASS) -- Meetings in all the groups -- on medium-range missiles, space and strategic offensive weapons -- which continued at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons during the week, have just ended.

In the group on medium-range missiles, a first joint draft text of a treaty on medium-range missiles, reflecting the present positions of the sides, was compiled as a result of work which had already been carried out during the current round. Thus, an important step has been taken at the negotiations creating the basis for a further step forward on preparing a completely agreed joint draft treaty on medium-range missiles.

YAZOV RECEIVES WARSAW PACT POLITICAL OFFICERS

LD041302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] A conference of the Main Political Directorate heads of Warsaw Treaty states' armies ended today in Moscow. It discussed topical questions concerning political and ideological work by the allied armies to implement the defense tasks proposed in the decisions by congresses of fraternal socialist parties of the Warsaw Treaty states. Joint measures were considered in connection with celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The conference participants were received by USSR Minister of Defense Army General Yazov. Taking part in the conversation, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of the joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states.

PRAVDA ON EXPECTATIONS OF PACT MEETING

PM291013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents S. Baygarov, Ye. Grigoryev, and M. Podklyuchnikov: "For the Sake of Peace on Earth"]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 28 May -- [passage omitted] The German socialist state is a factor for peace in the center of Europe. The Soviet Union, the GDR, and all the Warsaw Pact countries have a common philosophy of peace. They are in favor of ending the dangerous rivalry in stockpiling weapons, in favor of disarmament.

The conference of the allied countries' leaders is the chief topic in GDR newspapers and on television and radio. It attracts the attention of the republic's public.

At the head enterprise of the "Oberspree" Cable Combine in Berlin Peter Kelkh [name as published] leader of the K. Marx youth team, told us:

"Mankind's further life is inconceivable without lasting peace. The Warsaw Pact states' initiatives serve to uphold and strengthen it. It is time Western governments responded to them with action. Material resources must be expended not on creating more and more new arms but on the struggle against hunger, poverty, and ignorance, for the good of working people."

General Gerhard Kuehl from Brandenburg said:

"People in our country very highly rate M.S. Gorbachev's efforts in the struggle to strengthen peace. They are impressed by the strenuous work of the Soviet leadership, which has advanced a number of new proposals aimed at disarmament. These concern both nuclear and conventional weapons. I am sure that this Political Consultative Committee conference will again give a great boost to the struggle for peace. The most urgent question at present -- the question of lasting peace -- must be and can be solved reliably and forever."

While the Warsaw Pact states' leaders are analyzing the contemporary situation in Europe and the world and discussing possible foreign policy steps, an "exchange of opinions" is taking place in the international press center. It is at once apparent that the chief question of concern to the European and world public now is the question of whether a unique opportunity will be utilized, medium-range missiles will be eliminated on our continent, and the first major step taken toward a nuclear-free Europe.

Unfortunately, there are still many difficulties on this path, including those artificially heaped up by certain NATO states. "Residents" of the press center could not fail to notice yesterday a report from Brussels that the defense ministers of the North Atlantic bloc countries had advocated a further increase in spending on arms. This shows the real worth of Western assurances of a desire for disarmament!

Briefings and news conferences provide abundant food for thought and for comparing viewpoints here. For two evenings in succession journalists' meetings with Soviet experts have filled the hall. You see for yourself over and over again how great is the demand for authentic, accurate, detailed information about the Soviet Union's policy and initiatives. These conversations continued. You can see from some questions from our Western colleagues how difficult it is to overcome chronic stereotypes and how strong the desire to dig up "dirt" ["zharenoye"] in the spirit of the "cold" war still is. However, the times are getting their way -- and the growing interest in the views and proposals of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries can be seen at such meetings.

"I think," Ricardo Erman [name as published] a correspondent for Italy's ANSA news agency, told us, "that the decisions of your alliance's conference will benefit peace."

The expectation of our friends from fraternal countries is quite definite. Bohumil Horak, a Czechoslovak radio journalist, believes that the Political Consultative Committee conference will undoubtedly leave a profound mark on international life. This has always been the case. The socialist countries' peace offensive is gathering momentum and giving strong boosts to the struggle against the threat of nuclear destruction. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states are receiving growing support throughout the planet.

WEST REMAINS 'SILENT ON' WARSAW PACT OFFER

OW031125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2245 GMT 2 June 87

[Yuriy Ulyanov commentary from the Novosti newscast]

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, speaking at the plenary meeting of representatives of member states participating in the European Security and Cooperation Conference on 2 June, informed those present of the results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting which took place in Berlin. Fischer emphasized that at the meeting in Berlin, the Warsaw Pact member states once again affirmed their determination to create a wide system of international peace and security. How will the West reply to the call from Berlin? This is the subject of our commentary.

[Ulyanov] Hello, comrades. The world continues to widely discuss the documents of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting which took place in Berlin last week.

So far, only the capitals of NATO member states have remained silent. We are not surprised by this -- little time has elapsed and it is dubious that the western countries will respond individually to the joint appeal of the seven European socialist countries. Especially, since (?the proposal for) the dissolution of NATO is not easy for the West to accept immediately. Mutual suspicion and distrust have taken years to accumulate.

But there are ways to eliminate this. For example, by holding consultations to compare military doctrines of both the unions. The Warsaw Pact countries make no secret of their military strategic concepts. In our plans there are no such concepts as the strategy of flexible response, the deterrent doctrine, and so forth, which proceed from the existence of hostile and opposing sides.

One of the main worthy aspects of the Warsaw Pact member states' military doctrine is that they do not regard a single state or people as their enemy. Only security is important to us, as it is to other countries.

A summit meeting of seven leading countries of the West will begin on 8 June in Venice. A NATO meeting at the foreign ministerial level is due to be held 11-12 June. Perhaps these meetings will give an answer to the call from Berlin. In any case, we hope so.

IZVESTIYA NOTES BLOC CONSULAR OFFICIALS MEETING

PM291450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] A meeting between diplomatic staffers of the embassies of certain socialist countries who are concerned with consular questions and representatives of the USSR Foreign Ministry consular administration, the foreign ministries of union republics, and a number of Soviet departments took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry on 28 May.

The participants in the meeting exchanged experience of consular services for specialists from the socialist community countries who are engaged in the construction of integration projects on the USSR's territory.

B.N. Chaplin, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part in the meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS 9 JUN NEWS BRIEFING

'Realistic Hope' for Summit

LD091350 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 9 Jun 87

["On Possibility of New Summit Meeting" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS — The Soviet Union is for summit meetings of the Soviet and the American leaders, but only if these meetings bring concrete results, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said at a briefing in the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

He noted that during the conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev and George Shultz on April 14 the Soviet side proposed to work key provisions concerning the strategic offensive arms, anti-missile defences and ban on nuclear tests. Alongside the draft treaty on medium-range missiles, these themes could become the subject for discussion at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

It is realistic to hope for a meeting of the highest leaders of the USSR and the USA this year, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The Soviet and the American delegations in Geneva could well complete by September-October the drafting of a treaty on medium-range missiles so that the draft document be submitted for the consideration of the two leaders.

Foreign Ministers May Meet

LD091336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun (TASS) — There may be a need for another meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state in the near future, a spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said at a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center today.

He recalled that in April this year there was an exchange of opinions in Moscow between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz. This was a productive although sharp discussion of nuclear and space weaponry issues, and of the problem that is now of the greatest concern and which, according to the USSR foreign ministry spokesman, is the most promising — the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The situation now is developing in such a way that to evaluate the progress of the Geneva talks and to clarify how far practical progress in discussing these issues has been possible, there may be a need for another meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state in the near future, he stated.

Japan Fanning 'Spy Craze'

LD091509 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS — "Totally groundless" — this was how Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev qualified the charges made by the Japanese authorities against three Soviet officials working in that country.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the spy craze that is being fanned up in Japan damages both political relations between the USSR and Japan and the development of economic cooperation between them.

Soviet-Japanese economic talks are to be held late in June, Boris Pyadyshev went on. Their outcome will depend in many ways on the situation that will exist by then. The ball is in the Japanese side of the court.

Warning on Military Action

AU091439 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, June 9 (AFP) -- A Soviet official warned Tuesday that military action in the Gulf under discussion in Washington could lead to the situation in the region "going out of control."

Boris Pyadyshev, a deputy foreign ministry spokesman, said the Soviet Union was concerned about the mounting tension in the Gulf, as Washington sought allied help to protect shipping lanes following an Iraqi missile attack that killed 37 U.S. sailors last month.

He said that if the United States decided to launch a preemptive attack against Iran following a deployment of Chinese missiles by Teheran, "it will lead to the situation going out of control, and will have unpredictable risks."

Mr. Pyadyshev said that the Soviet Union and United States had had no direct contact on the situation in the Gulf, where Kuwait has approached both countries to escort its oil tankers.

The two sides were "not planning such contacts" in the future, outside discussions among the five permanent member states of the United Nations security council which was currently examining the Gulf situation.

The spokesman said that Soviet deputy foreign minister Yuliy Vorontsov, due to leave for Teheran for the next few days, would be purely on a "working visit for discussing bilateral relations," which have recently been strained.

Two Soviet merchant vessels have been hit by missiles in the Gulf since May 6, and the Soviet Union has warned that any new aggression by Iran against Soviet ships would meet with a "violent riposte."

Mr. Vorontsov said in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES published Sunday that the Soviet Union was currently engaged in discussions with Iran, Iraq, India and other states on how to ensure freedom of navigation in the Gulf and in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Vorontsov also said that Moscow had proposed talks on the Gulf to Washington, but had not yet received a reply.

Test-Ban Document Key Step

LD091434 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS — The joint document of the group of socialist countries "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the General and Complete Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests," submitted to the disarmament conference in Geneva, can and should become the basis for multilateral full-scale talks, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing here today.

What is new in this document, he noted, is the approach to questions of verification. Provisions are made for a combination of national and international measures of verification. We are convinced, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman went on, that a ban on nuclear weapons tests is an important step on the road to disarmament. He charged the West of displaying "a myopic, narrow-minded egoistic approach" to the problem of stopping nuclear arms tests.

No 'Revenge' on FRG Pilot

LD091449 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1427 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun (TASS) — The investigation into the case of the West German pilot who violated Soviet airspace is continuing, the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said at a briefing here today. He stressed that the investigation is being conducted strictly in accordance with Soviet laws. The competent organs are fully ensuring that the rights of the person under investigation are being respected and are observing the Soviet-West German consular accords. Conclusions will be drawn from the results of the investigation in regard to the further course of this matter.

We do not intend to take revenge on Rust or subject him to discrimination as a citizen of the FRG, the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said. It is important for us to clarify the motives of his deed and to investigate whether he acted alone or in conjunction with someone. It is essential to correctly classify his act from the point of view of criminal legislation. This requires time. We want to investigate everything calmly and painstakingly.

Treatment of Recent U.S. Emigres

LD091544 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS — On the request of the American Embassy in Moscow representatives of the embassy had a meeting with Arnold and Loren Lockshin, a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists today was told by a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman.

During the conversation the Lockshins restated the reasons of their arrival in the Soviet Union and also stressed that the American special services were continuing to create difficulties for them — delaying letters from the mother and impeding telephone conversations with her.

Arnold Lockshin gave the representatives of the embassy a letter addressed to the chairman of the Juridical Committee [as received] of the United States Congress in which he exposed the persecution by American authorities of dissidents in the United States.

T UNLIKELY TO PRODUCE 'WEIGHTY' RESULTS

cow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

ondent V. Pershin dispatch: "'Big Seven' Conference Opens"]

ce -- The carefree tourists in Venice have recently been watching in
e soldiers and policemen on every corner, gazing at the Italian naval
p at anchor in the Grand Canal, and following the military and police
flying over the rooftops. Launches with their antiaircraft machineguns
rd are on constant combat standby day and night. The famous Italian
e changed their routes, bypassing the island of San Girogio. The summit
ich opened 8 June, of the heads of state and government of the seven
italist states will be held here in the library of the Cini Foundation
meter oval table.

'big seven" summits -- this is the 13th -- are traditionally called economic
is time, too, the legendary "Economic Summit" is crowned by a stylized
esenting the colors of the conference countries' flags. However, for the
ars, financial and economic problems have not been the main topic of
Although the economic situation takes the lion's share of the preparatory
latest conference -- work which lasts virtually an entire year and starts
day after the last conference ends -- practice shows that acute political
international life are increasingly often at the forefront of the summit
By all accounts, the Venice summit will be no exception.

will be devoted to discussing problems such as East-West relations, the
he Persian Gulf, a Near East settlement, international terrorism, and so

few days, NATO will have to reply to the Soviet Union's proposals to
dium-range missiles in Europe. There is not much time left for the bloc to
definitive position, and it is expected that this will happen at the NATO
ion in Reykjavik. Clearly, in Venice the last attempts will be made to
he allies' approach to the Soviet initiative.

all the White House's partners are impatient to support the U.S. plans for
its military presence in the Persian Gulf. Italian Foreign Minister G.
tated in particular that the main task is to "find a way of stopping the
d bloody war between Iran and Iraq." According to him, the United Nations
e this question.

ncial and economic problems, on the eve of the "big seven" summit its
had no shortage of mutual reproofs and accusations about their reluctance
r solutions to the problems and to show understanding of their partners'
The Italian newspapers are noting that the reasons for the crisis currently
possible ways of overcoming it are well known. It is necessary to show
d compromise. This compromise could be, on the one hand, the adoption by
States of urgent measures to sharply reduce the federal budget deficit,
ed $220 billion in 1986, and, on the other hand, a departure by Japan and
their policy of holding back domestic demand." This recipe, of course, is
one, and the entire range of contradictions existing between the major
states cannot be solved just with the help of these measures. However, it
ct that each partner is still concerned primarily about itself, even though
service to its readiness for concessions.

A "great show against a backdrop of major problems," was how the influential Italian newspaper LA REPUBBLICA described the present summit, stressing tht in the entire history of such conferences the problems facing the Western world have never been so numerous and complex, nor can the situation in a number of the participating countries facilitate the resolution of these problems. Italy and Britain are the threshold of parliamentary elections, which restricts their decision-making capacity. It is not long before the Nakasone cabinet's term of office in Japan expires. As a result of the scandal linked with the arms shipments to Iran, confidence in Reagan has also diminished, both in the international arena and within the United States itself.

All this leads us to think that the Venice summit is hardly likely to produce specific, weighty results.

No Answer to Peace Initiative

LD091431 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Venice June 9 TASS -- Special TASS correspondents A. Golyayev, N. Teterin, V. Chukseyev report:

A number of statements on questions of international politics were adopted today by the participants in the meeting of seven capitalist countries in Venice. They admitted that new opportunities for progress in East-West relations had opened. But they have not gone further than generalized declarations. The Western leaders have not yet given a concrete answer to the latest Soviet peace initiatives.

In a statement on the Iran-Iraq conflict, the participants in the meeting actually rejected the attempts of the U.S. Administration to involve them in a dangerous military venture in the Persian Gulf. They declared for the settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict through the United Nations mediation.

In a statement also adopted here today the participants in the conference set out the known stand on the question of terrorism, making no mention, however, of state terrorism that is the United States policy in various regions.

EURO-SDI PROJECT THREATENS REGIONAL SECURITY

PM081403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by Major General of the Reserve F. Gontar, candidate of military sciences: "Euro-SDI -- Policy of Undermining European Security"]

[Text] A quite paradoxical picture is taking shape as far as the problem of ridding the European Continent of a considerable part of its nuclear burden is concerned. At a time when the Soviet Union is resolutely in favor of eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe and is proposing to resolve the question of tactical missiles, the United States and NATO are improving their nuclear means here and are actively continuing their preparations to implement the so-called "European Defense Initiative" (the Euro-SDI program), which envisages creating an ABM system in West Europe.

Speaking recently in the U.S. Congress, General M. Thurman, vice chief of staff of the U.S. Department of the Army, insisted on the further acceleration of work on this program and a substantial increase in appropriations for its implementation. The U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee proposed to satisfy the administration's request to "allocate $123 million in fiscal 1988 for work in the interests of creating a NATO ABM defense system in Europe."

"European Defense Initiative" apologists are continuing to repeat over and over that in the event of the realization of the "zero option" on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe and of accords on reducing strategic offensive armaments, the U.S. "nuclear deterrence" factor allegedly would be weakened. Therefore, they say, Euro-SDI must be regarded as an important "compensatory" factor designed to neutralize "Soviet superiority" by creating a dedicated [obyektovyy] ABM system in West Europe.

A special committee was formed in NATO in 1985 to coordinate efforts to develop active means of combating medium- and short-range missiles in the West European region. Following its recommendations, the spring (1986) session of NATO's Military Planning Committee came to the conclusion that it is only possible to create and deploy an ABM defense system in West Europe provided that extensive use is made of the results of the work being conducted by the United States and its allies on the "Star Wars" program.

In the opinion of NATO's specialists, the modernized U.S. Patriot and the improved Hawk antiaircraft missile complexes, the West German MFS missile complex, and airborne and space-based detection, tracking, and guidance facilities must form the basis of the first phase of the West European ABM defense system being created. Deployment of the modernized Patriot antiaircraft missile complex to screen particularly important NATO installations (above all those of the United States) in Europe (missile launch positions, nuclear weapon depots, military air bases, command points, communications centers, and others) is scheduled to start in 1988. It must be stressed that the modernized Patriot complex underwent trials in 1986 at the White Sands (New Mexico) ABM range. Using this system, a Lance ballistic missile (flight speed 700 meters per second, range up to 130 km) was intercepted at an altitude of 8 km and a distance of approximately 15 km with regard to the West German MFS complex, according to FRG specialists' calculations, it can ensure the interception of ballistic missiles within a radius of 10 km from the protected target. It is proposed to incorporate in this complex a newly created antimissile with terminal homing to expand its capabilities.

At the second stage of the creation of a West European ABM defense system, the deployment of rapid-fire electromagnetic guns, antimissile laser installations, particle beam accelerators, and other weapons whose development is already underway in firms in a number of NATO countries -- primarily the United States and the FRG -- is planned. Also projected is the use of close-range interceptor missiles being created in the United States for the "Star Wars" program.

In foisting Euro-SDI on the West European countries, the United States is pursuing absolutely specific goals: First, by cooperating within the framework of this program to make fuller use of its NATO allies' scientific and technical potential to implement SDI; second, to weaken public criticism of the "Star Wars" program on the part of NATO member countries and to obtain their full support for it, and, third and last, to enlist the new technologies of those countries officially opposed to participation in the U.S. SDI program in developmental work for a West European ABM system.

It is essential to note that leading NATO circles -- above all in the United States and the FRG -- recently have been taking all possible steps to suppress wide publicity of the scale and nature of the work being conducted on the Euro-SDI program. For example, Bonn now is carefully avoiding the term "European Defense Initiative." Whereas Euro-SDI was justified previously by the necessity to supplement the U.S. "Star Wars" program and to prevent West Europe's transformation into a "zone of reduced security," today the strategic interlinkage of these programs is being hushed up -- even denied -- in all kinds of ways.

Recognizing that the research and development on creating a West European antimissile system being pursued in a single complex with SDI are in patent circumvention of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty, the supporters of the former are now devising a different sort of "counterargument." For example, it is claimed that this treaty limits ABM systems intended only to combat strategic ballistic missiles, and that the West European countries, which are not parties to the aforementioned treaty, can create their own dedicated territorial [obyektovo-territorialnyy] ABM system at their own discretion and to use in its creation the technology and technical means or their components being developed in the United States for the "Star Wars" program. Here Euro-SDI's initiators keep silent about the fact that the siting in Europe of several antimissile means -- ground-based laser installations, for instance -- constitutes an attempt on the part of the United States to circumvent the ABM Treaty insofar as such ground-based means also would essentially and simultaneously be a forward step of the U.S. SDI. The West also prefers to hush up a particular danger of Euro-SDI. The fact that the implementation of this program will result in the acceleration of the arms race and the abrupt destabilization of the military-political situation on the European Continent.

One must not fail to stress that, by acting as the main champion of Euro-SDI and advocating its close coordination with the "Star Wars" program, Bonn is aspiring to the leading role and dominant position among its West European NATO allies; herein are revealed the imperial ambitions of the FRG's ruling circles. The bigwigs of the U.S. and FRG military-industrial complexes play a role of no small importance in implementing the Euro-SDI program. They are seeking to extract fabulous profits from this unseemly venture, reckoning that the overall cost of a West European ABM system stands at $160 billion.

In light of all that has been said, it is clear why the NATO military and political leadership is opposing so zealously the complete elimination of medium- and short-range missiles in Europe and insisting on the need for "equal ceilings" for these weapons systems -- because the "zero option" for medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe would deprive the plans for the creation of a West European ABM system of any logical basis.

The practical steps being taken by the North Atlantic bloc to speed up work on the Euro-SDI program reveal all the hypocrisy of the peace-loving rhetoric regarding NATO's adherence to the objectives of curtailing the arms race, and they intensify the danger of military confrontation. A solution to the problem of security in Europe must be sought not on the paths of the arms race, nor in the creation of a West European "antimissile shield," but in the steady reduction and complete elimination of the sides' nuclear weapons.

PRAVDA'S MELNIKOV REVIEWS PAST WEEK'S EVENTS

PM011503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 87 Second Edition p 4

["International Review" by Igor Melnikov]

[Text] Cohesion and Unity [subhead]

Last week the capitals of two socialist states were the focus of the world public's attention. They were Bucharest, where M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was paying an official friendly visit, and Berlin, which was the venue for a routine session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference.

The cohesion, unity, and pooled efforts of the socialist community countries have become a constant factor allowing them to defend the fraternal states' security and sovereignty and bar the way to those enamored of military adventures. Let us cast our minds back to the years we have lived through together. They were years of the reinforcement of the just postwar borders of Poland and Czechoslovakia, the recognition of the GDR in international law, the opening of the iron pincers forming the blockade of Cuba, and the fraternal hand of selfless aid extended to Vietnam, which was struggling against U.S. aggression. The event referred to in the Soviet leader's 26 May speech at a Bucharest rally was a landmark in European history: It was there that the socialist states put forward the initiative for an all-European conference.

Now a new event of exceptional importance has taken place. Its scale and truly global importance was noted universally by politicians and the broad international public as soon as the world news agencies' teletype machines reported on Friday [29 May] in full or in part about the documents of the Berlin meeting -- the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference communique and "On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact States."

Wherein lies the continuing importance of these documents? The leaders of seven of Europe's socialist states, synthesizing in the documents the determining factors of mankind's development — the course of world events, the changes in international relations, the growing interdependence of states, scientific and technical progress, and the creation [sozdaniye] of weapons of unprecedented destructive force — reaffirmed the need for new thinking.

The only truth is that there can be no winners in a nuclear war. That is why, as the communique states, the cardinal task is to prevent war, exclude it forever from mankind's life, maintain world peace, end the arms race, and switch to specific disarmament measures — first and foremost, nuclear disarmament measures. The Warsaw Pact countries have called on all states and peace-loving forces to pool their efforts in strengthening trust in relations between states -- particularly states belonging to different social systems — and between their military-political alliances.

The provisions of the Warsaw Pact's military doctrine, which is defensive in nature and proceeds on the basis of the need to maintain equilibrium of military forces at the lowest possible level and the expediency of reducing military potentials to the limits of adequacy needed for defense, are imbued with a spirit of reason and justice. "The Warsaw Pact states," it says, "will never under any circumstances initiate hostilities against any state or alliance of states, if they are not subjected to an armed attack themselves. They will never be the first to use nuclear weapons."

The world's press was not slow in responding to the results of the Berlin conference. "The Warsaw Pact Organization," THE WASHINGTON POST noted, "has urged NATO to start joint consultations on military strategy, which would be the first official meetings between the rival alliances." LE MONDE of Paris also drew attention to the proposed consultations on military doctrines and military equilibrium in Europe.

London's FINANCIAL TIMES points out that the "proposal to restrict the sides' ability to carry out a surprise attack or offensive is a new step after the Warsaw Pact states' proposal to reduce armed forces in Central Europe by 25 percent." The conclusion drawn by REUTER is typical: The results of the conference reaffirm the impression that, in the Soviet Union's opinion, it has already put forward enough proposals on nuclear missiles and conventional arms, and it is now time for the West to formulate a united response.

The foundation of the socialist countries' successes is their healthy and dynamically developing economy. The community has set its sights on intensifying the integration process in every possible way, switching cooperation to primarily economic methods, developing production sharing and specialization in every possible way, establishing direct production ties, and creating scientific production associations.

The main motive force for the fraternal peoples' efforts in developing the community's economic potential is the conviction that in the socialist world working people's lives should be richer, more prosperous, and fuller. They should become so not in some far-off future, but within a very short period so as to ensure that with every passing month we all feel the gratifying results of our accelerated labor and the results of revolutionary restructuring.

Disarmament: Who's Who? [subhead]

Socialist society's progress can only be ensured under conditions of peace. Today the USSR and its allies are putting their unremitting energies into solving the most important question of all: How to avert the nuclear threat. Waves of incantations flood over us from the West: Security must be built on deterrence, primarily nuclear deterrence. No, says the socialist world in response to these schemes, our approach is fundamentally different: Security must be built by moving toward a world without weapons or violence.

An example of such a world has been responsibly worked out by the Soviet side. It is depicted in detail in our program for reducing and entirely eliminating nuclear and other types of mass destruction weaponry, and is reflected in our firm "no" to the idea of spreading the arms race to space and in our continuing call for an end to nuclear tests.

It was only this week that the USSR stated its firm support for the world community's decision to convene the third UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament in 1988. The time has come for the United Nations to recognize that they are an integral body which can regulate the equilibrium of universal security not by force of arms but by reason and morality. Our country -- as the Soviet foreign minister's letter to the UN secretary general states -- proposes proclaiming the nineties the decade of building a nonviolent world free of nuclear weapons.

"Disarmament and development" is the formula under which the socialist world proposes solving the task of safeguarding mankind's future. This formula, embodying new political thinking, is not abstract. The Warsaw Pact states are filling it with specific content, both jointly and individually.

In a few days it will be a year since they presented all countries of our continent with a program for reducing armed forces, tactical nuclear arms, and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Their other peace-loving steps are common knowledge. The ideas of creating zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons are directly linked with the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania. The fraternal countries made a joint initiative at the United Nations to create a comprehensive international peace and security system. They also put a proposal to the NATO members to freeze the military spending of both alliances' states for 1-2 years. They worked out measures to promote the appearance of a convention banning and eliminating chemical weapons. The comprehensive Polish plan put forward in May for reducing arms and strengthening confidence of central Europe is an important action in this context.

In short, there is no need to guess which side is leaning toward peace, disarmament, and good-neighborliness.

Through force of circumstance, the main question on the agenda of international life today is that of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe. I think I would not be wrong in citing as one such circumstance the very great level of readiness to move from a draft agreement to an actual document, and this despite the obstacles that have emerged in recent weeks.

We recall the events that were unleashed after the announcement of the Soviet initiative on medium-range missiles 28 February. At first one heard statements throughout the West that agreement was possible in principle. But suddenly various "but's" sprang up and there was a flurry of provisos and rhetorical questions. However, it is now time to say to those making such utterances: There's Rhodes, go ahead and jump. (This is stated in Aesop's fable about an irrepressible braggart who claimed that he only made his gigantic leaps on the island of Rhodes).

However, the West is in no hurry to jump. It started stating that medium-range missiles should not be destroyed unless the question of operational and tactical missiles were resolved at the same time. But when the USSR agreed to also eliminate that kind of weapon, NATO circles soon came up with a new proviso: It is necessary, so they claimed, to reject the 100 warheads that were to remain on the Soviet and U.S. sides in Asia under the Reykjavik accords. But to the desperation of the NATO planners, this knot was also untied -- a few days ago Moscow stated that this, too, was not ruled out.

What are the genuine difficulties involved with talks? They are rooted in NATO ruling circles' virtual iron grip on the concept of nuclear deterrence. The difficulties are multifaceted. Some stem from the U.S. position. Others relate to the position of Washington's allies. The rider that the "zero option" on medium-range missiles in Europe would remove one component from NATO's "flexible response" strategy and, subsequently -- so it is claimed -- put an end to the entire coordinated defense system, is common currency among their circles. Surprising sluggishness is being displayed by Bonn, which has still not finally determined its position with regard to operational and tactical weapons with a range of more than 500 km.

There are also black spots in the position of a number of other U.S. allies. The mood of those who sow suspicion and tension was reflected the other day by the French newspaper LE FIGARO. "Certain people are scared," it stated, "that these talks could jeopardize our security, and are refusing to make even the slightest effort in this complex situation. Certain people in our country persistently talk about a 'new Munich'...."

What can be said about the LE FIGARO article? I think it is just one step away from blasphemy. To avoid presenting the entire French press in a dismal light, we will cite the opinion of another Parisian newspaper L'HUMANITE, the organ of the Communist Party. West European politicians, it notes, continue to make contradictory statements. They would like to reject the Soviet initiatives; however, if they did so, they would come up against the displeasure of broad public circles in the West who advocate the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

Unlike government cabinets, millions of West Europeans are very resolute. Take the FRG, for instance. Its government has still not formulated its attitude to the latest Soviet medium-range missile proposals. However, the country's citizens have quite definitely made their choice. A recent poll attests that 85 percent of the population advocates the "zero option," both for medium-range missiles and for operational and tactical missiles. What is interesting is that these sentiments prevail among 78 percent of inhabitants who usually vote for the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] bloc.

This party bloc has already had to reap the bitter fruit of its "lack of resolution." Chancellor Kohl's approach to this burning issue, London's THE TIMES noted, will cost the parties votes at the Land elections. The CDU has already suffered defeats in Hamburg and the Rhineland-Palatinate.

These events allowed the Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL to state with profound sarcasm: "The chancellor's latest achievement is that neither East nor West will know just what he actually wants with regard to disarmament."

Now, if we believe the following statement from THE NEW YORK TIMES, "Helmut Kohl has decided, albeit unwillingly, not to oppose the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union eliminating short-range missiles."

Well, let us wait and see, as the saying goes!

In the Depths of the Gulf [subhead]

The hottest spot in the world last week was probably the Persian Gulf. Typically (although not very naturally) the United States, which lies several thousand km away from the area, nonetheless became the main participant in the conflict that flared up there — a conflict that could spark a military conflagration.

We can imagine Washington's position in the conflict as that of a sick person. It was terribly feverish throughout last week. Only on Friday did its temperature start falling — it became known that the administration was postponing its plans to provide "armed protection" for shipping.

But it is too soon for a sigh of relief. The White House reported that it is planned to send another three U.S. warships (including a cruiser equipped with the Aegis air defense system) to the Persian Gulf. There will now be 10 U.S. warships in the area.

The U.S. President issued a statement 29 May justifying the U.S. military presence. The "saving" myth of a "Soviet threat" was again dragged into the limelight. Reagan announced that shipping in the Persian Gulf must not fall under Soviet control. Yet it is common knowledge that our country has never planned to bring the region under its control or to impose its will on the Gulf countries.

The approval of the new plans was preceded by behind-the-scenes maneuvering aimed at winning support for them on Capitol Hill. The leaders of the two houses of Congress, who had previously been "stalling," announced that they had reached agreement with the administration during closed meetings with Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger. In exchange for its agreement, Congress merely received the promise that it would be kept informed.

Thus, the Pentagon is continuing its attempts to warm its hands on yet another armed conflict. The "patrols" by U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf threaten unpredictable consequences. After all, these patrols are not taking place in a vacuum, but in a region ignited by the Iraq-Iran war.

'TOP PRIORITY' PROGRAM ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD061505 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Jun 87

["Top Priority" program, presented by Pavel Kuznetsov, with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the USA and Canada]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Kuznetsov] The Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Treaty's Political Consultative Committee, which is an equivalent of an East European summit, and a summit of the leading Western nations in the fabled city of Venice, Italy, are currently by far the two most important events, so I suggest that we start our program with taking a look at the outcome of the Berlin meeting, which wrapped up its work, 2-day meeting, in the German Democratic Republic, late last month. Who would like to begin?

[Bogdanov] Let me concentrate in this Top Priority on the major document of the Warsaw Treaty meeting, which is to my mind its doctrine.

[Kuznetsov] Yeah, please go ahead.

[Bogdanov] You know, let's imagine for a while, Pavel, you have a PC, personal computer, you've just bought it and you're looking in it, trying to understand how to handle this bloody thing. You need a manual.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, I'n so technically backward I need a manual even for a telephone.

[Bogdanov] Yes, you need a manual even for a telephone. Now, if you make a parallel between the weapons systems and PC you will see the same situation. You can build up weapons systems. You can build up weapons systems, but without programming it how to use it it's a dead thing, useless thing. The doctrine, it's exactly the thing which is leading the use of nuclear first of all weapons and all the other weapons. [as heard] That's the meaning of the doctrine.

[Kuznetsov] So the idea was to compare the doctrines, on both sides?

[Bogdanov] Yeah. And I would like to demonstrate to our listeners the importance of that paper. I mean without doctrine your nuclear and conventional forces are just dead forces, useless forces. That's the importance of that paper, number one. Now two comments which to my mind make the whole thing look very, very interesting. For the first time in the history of the nuclear, of the military treaty, an alliance, military alliance, publishes openly its military doctrine. Number two: in the whole history of the international relations and in the history of political-military alliances, we have such an open paper, you know, published for the eyes of everybody. It's significant by itself. Number three: our listeners and we sitting here remember that for the Western alliance, first of all for NATO, it was a very big problem for maybe last decade what is the military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty, what is the military doctrine of the Soviet Union? [as heard]

I would like to call our listeners' attention to two points. Number one: it's defensive; it's defensive not only by its definition, by its own. It has been supported by the whole essence, you know, of the doctrine. And the second most important point is that such, this very doctrine of Warsaw Treaty excludes surprise attack. And I believe that is most important thing [words indistinct] because that's the main worry of our Western partners -- a surprise attack. And if you read the doctrine you will see that we are going as far as suggesting, as withdrawing all offensive weapons systems with the capability of surprise attack.

[Kuznetsov] Yeah, thank you, Professor Bogdanov, but my question is neither of the two sides has ever said that it has territorial claims to each other, I mean to the other side, and both sides have always said that their doctrines are defensive. So, speaking of military doctrines, what's there to discuss, what's there to compare?

[Plekhanov] Well, of course, nobody talks about preparing for offensive wars nowadays. The world is too civilized for that. But now we have a challenge. In the nuclear age, at this time in this interdependent world, the room for the use of force is almost nonexistent. You can't fight a war in Europe, not just nuclear war, you can't fight a conventional war either because it will turn nuclear, because of the explosions of all those power, nuclear power plants. It will be tantamount to the use of nuclear weapons. And not only that -- the world has become too fragile and too small for fighting wars in it. And yet we have the traditional approaches, both in the West and in the East, to viewing military power, and military defense, as the best way to provide for national security of countries. Now, what we are suggesting now, what's the essence of the Warsaw Treaty's statement on military doctrine, is that we must take specific steps, concrete steps, take actions, in order to dismantle those elephants, or those old mastodons of the past, which we have created. The military potentials which, even though they are defensive, must be restructured in such a manner as to make offensive war unthinkable; technically unfightable, not just unwinnable but unfightable. And this is a very important thing. [passage omitted]

[Kuznetsov] After 6 long and wrenching weeks West Germany made known its final position on the issue of medium-range issues, missiles, in Europe, and it attaches, I mean Bonn attaches, the elimination of Soviet and American missiles in Europe with its right to keep 72 Pershing-1A missiles and warheads on German territory. Well, in Venice the leaders of the seven industrial nations of the West are going to discuss arms control at length. And what's more, according to reports from all those nations, Western nations, the Reagan administration would like to forge a united front of the West on arms control; that is to discuss the nuts and bolts of the process, ranging from SDI and strategic offensive arms to conventional weapons. Could you outline the differences on arms control between the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty organizations, and perhaps some common bonds and some common ground, if any?

[Bogdanov] Well, I feel and I would like to say that if they are going to build up a real arms control front in Venice, let them do so. We will just be very happy to take part in reducing arms. But my suspicion is that it would not be as easy and as simple as that, because I have a feeling that both sides, and even among the seven, you have quite shades, different shades of opinions, different accents, and of course you have a basic difference between NATO and Warsaw Treaty. And what I mean by that: Of course we recognise that we have disparities and we have asymmetries, and then the basic difference to my mind in the approach -- our approach is OK, you have asymmetries, you have differences, let's decrease them. The side which has more, or the other side claims they have more; OK let's cut it. Not to build up to match the other side, (?just decrease it).

[Kuznetsov] Yeah, a mutual build-down.

[Bogdanov] A mutual build-down, and that's becoming a very, you know, crucial point of the whole arms control business. And if you start seriously talking about conventional [as heard] and that's a high time you know to talk about that, that might be stumbling block you know in the appraoch. So, I hope very much that they will touch upon that question in Venice.

[Kuznetsov] Let me at this point remind our listeners that they are tuned to Top Priority, coming from the North American service of Radio Moscow. I am Pavel Kuznetsov, your host, and, at this point, I suggest that we take a break from global issues and take up this unprecedented flight by 19-year-old Mathias Rust of West Germany, who flew all the way from Helsinki, Finland, to [words indistinct]. My question is: He did land his single-engined Cessna near Red Square; in my view, there is more to it than just having a young daredevil, a fanatic of flying. Well, what do you think about all this? I ask you to be candid and forthcoming. Well, after all such things don't happen every day. Professor Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] Well, in the first place, I think I was shocked like many Soviet people by the negligence of the antiaircraft command, which did not take the steps that were, that were to be taken. The plane should have been downed by nonmilitary means. It should have been forced to land, and there are ways to do it.

[Bogdanov] You know, in our times, when you have plenty of terrorists flying, running doing terrible things, where was the guarantee that (?what), that was a terrorist plane carrying even a small nuclear device? That's what worries me.

[Kuznetsov] Perhaps there may be some other implications.

[Plekhanov] The other clear implication is that I think, I think it's an illustration of why, for instance, the SDI is wrong, because an SDI would put the security of a country in dependence of the work of complex technical systems, and here you've seen a graphic illustration of how a very, very sophisticated, big, far-fetched....

[Bogdanov, interrupting] You know, I'm rather a senior citizen, I have been living in this world over 50 years now, and I have my lifetime experience, which is more complex gadget you have, more it is doomed to failure. [as heard] The SDI is something unimaginably complex. I can't imagine how many, you know, failures inherent in building (?that).

[Kuznetsov] We have become too advanced to stop [word indistinct] flyers, that is what it boils down to in my opinion. As time is running out on us, let's go back to East-West relations. If there is an INF accord, that is an accord, an agreement, on eliminating Soviet and American missiles, 735 of them will be eliminated from Europe, and their range is up to 5,000 km, or up to 3,000 miles. This means that the elimination will take care of 20 percent of all warheads now in Europe, and of 2 percent, only 2 percent, of worldwide stockpiles of nuclear arms. So, my question is: Is it really such a big deal? Professor Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] Yes, it's a great deal because we have been talking of that for the last 14 years, and at last we may start doing it. Even half a percent would be a great deal.

[Plekhanov] I think it would make a nice sight if somebody filmed a documentary of the destruction of a few of those missiles. It would, I think, be like a feast for humanity.

[Kuznetsov] And taking out those, nuclear, nuclear stuff and using it for peaceful purposes.

[Plekhanov] Using it for some peaceful purposes, of course, of course, as nuclear fuel, I don't know how it can be used, but I think it's a very important — not just sumbolic, but substantive — step. It's a first step down the road of nuclear disarmament. [passage omitted]

[Kuznetsov] Before intermediate nuclear missiles are scrapped, and let's hope this will be done, Europe will most certainly become a completely different place, and, despite the fact that thousands of smaller nuclear arms will remain there. What do you think will be the long-term implications, political, geopolitical and military, if this happens, for the continent?

[Bogdanov] First of all, more trust will emerge. What does it mean? More cooperation will emerge as the first consequences of that, more cooperation in all fields. And you have quite a new opening. You know, I would not dare now, even to, with the biggest fantasy, you know, to predict, but I have a very strong feeling that positive changes of great importance will take place.

[Kuznetsov] In other words, you're suggesting that such a deal will spark a chain reaction in other fields.

[Bogdanov] That's what I believe.

[Kuznetsov] There are suggestions that there will be efforts in the West to make up for the loss of those missiles by beefing up conventional arms. Do you agree with such a prediction?

[Plekhanov] Well, I don't think that it's inevitable. I think that things may evolve in another direction. The rationale behind this idea of compensating for nuclear arms reductions with a conventional buildup, the rationale rests on a totally false picture of the intentions and the capabilities of the Warsaw Treaty, and that's why this doctrinal statement which we referred to, that's why it's so important to talk about now.

[Kuznetsov] Thank you very much for coming to our studio. We've come to the end of Top Priority. I am Pavel Kuznetsov your host. Good-bye until next week at the same time.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S., USSR POLICIES ON ASIAN SECURITY

PM021429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 87 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

["Political Observer's Opinion" column by Vikentiy Matveyev: "Asia and the Example of Europe"]

[Text] The problem of curbing the nuclear arms race is global by nature. Mass destruction weapons used in just one region would pose a threat to all of mankind, both because of the chain reaction of the expansion of conflict, and because of the very nature of these weapons, whose deadly effect cannot be contained on a local scale.

There is also another aspect to the problem. Having established such a widespread network of military bases in other countries, the U.S. military also has sited its nuclear weapons on a broad geographical scale. The book "Nuclear Battlefields: Global Links in the Arms Race" by W. Arkin and R. Fieldhouse, published in 1985, points out that 677 major installations of the "nuclear infrastructure" are sited in 40 countries in the world, including some which adhere to a "nuclear-free" policy such as, for example, Japan, Canada, and Spain; these installations include storage facilities for nuclear weapons, command centers, early warning radar systems, and communications centers used to coordinate operations involving the transportation of nuclear weapons and similar things.

As a result of well-known factors, it is Europe that is now the most "ripe" for major steps in freeing it from nuclear missile weapons. Accord between the USSR and the United States on the basis of what was agreed between the two countries at the Reykjavik summit would pave the way along this major avenue. This question is one of many being discussed at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

People in countries on other continents are keenly interested in the progress of the Geneva talks not simply from a theoretical viewpoint; there is every possibility that what is planned for implementation in Europe could be realizable on a global scale. The Asian and Pacific region is highly important in this respect. It is second only to Europe in terms of the concentration of nuclear weapons, and these weapons belong mainly to the United States.

In the first place, it is necessary to point the finger at the U.S. West Coast, at Alaska where there are bases for these weapons. That is where two of the six U.S. unified commands operate: The Pacific Command (Pacom), created back in 1947, and the Central Command (Centcom), set up in January 1983. Since the end of 1979, following a brief period of "respite," Washington again embarked on active military preparations in this vast region. Thus, the numerical strength of U.S. servicemen under Pacom increased from 299,000 to 360,000 between 1978 and 1984. It is perfectly justifiable to assume that a considerable proportion of the increased forces was required by the United States to man nuclear means.

The basis of the U.S. Pacific Fleet comprises 6 aircraft carriers with 675 aircraft stationed on them. Some 200 of them are designed to use nuclear weapons. Considering the range of these aircraft, they are capable of delivering strikes deep within Soviet territory in the Far East. The Pentagon has stationed "Lance" missiles with nuclear warheads in South Korea. A U.S. base has been fitted out on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean. The distance in a straight line between it and important USSR centers in the European and Asian parts of the country could be covered by bombers, especially if fitted with cruise missiles.

These are the indisputable facts. "The U.S. Administration," M.S. Gorbachev declared when speaking in the Kremlin 19 May, "wants to leave in Asia nuclear means deployed against the Soviet Union, and this forces us to seek a response, to maintain the balance of forces there." This is why the USSR proposed in Reykjavik that 100 warheads each would be retained on medium-range missiles by the USSR in Asia and by the United States on its territory, but not in Alaska, since the aforementioned Soviet missiles in the eastern part of the country cannot reach U.S. territory.

At the same time, the USSR has repeatedly declared its readiness to solve the medium-range missile problem on a global basis; in other words to reach accord on the complete elimination of this category of weapons. We propose that movement be started right away along routes leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons in Asia.

As for mediun-range missiles specifically, our country expresses readiness to eliminate [likvidirovat] the 100 warheads for missiles in this category -- which it was proposed would be retained -- provided the United States agrees on the removal [ustraneniye] of its nuclear means sited in some Asian countries and the withdrawal [otvod] of its aircraft carrier flotilla in the Pacific beyond agreed positions. Of course, the condition that the United States has no medium-range missiles on its territory remains in force.

The creation of nuclear-free zones in Asia would be an important step in the direction of freeing the continent of mass destruction weapons. Our country has signed the appropriate protocols to the Rarotonga Treaty on the creation of such a zone in the South Pacific, something that the United States has not done. Washington's stance is equally negative with regard to the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. The idea of such a zone has encountered broad support within the United Nations. However, the convening of the planned international conference on the Indian Ocean has been postponed though the fault of the United States.

Official circles in Washington reacted negatively to the Soviet proposal on ways to solve the medium-range problem on a global basis. It is claimed that the United States has no medium-range missiles in the Asian and Pacific region, and, consequently, there is nothing there for it to reduce or eliminate. Even though this is not actually said, the following conclusion may be drawn: People in Washington are letting it be understood that Europe's example is not suitable in this case. Is this really so?

It must be pointed out, first, that statements about the "desirability" of eliminating USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles on a global basis have been made repeatedly by the very same official U.S. circles. However, the situation in the Asian and Pacific region is not identical to that prevailing in Europe. A considerable proportion of the grouping of U.S. general purpose forces, with their fist in the shape of aircraft carriers, is to be found in the West Pacific, in other words, in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Far East. We cannot fail to take this substantial fact into account.

ton is exerting constant pressure on Tokyo, urging Japan's ruling circles to military preparations. High-ranking U.S. spokesmen are reasoning as if Japan ready a member of NATO. Addressing a Senate subcommittee a few days ago, C. ger declared: "All of us -- Japan, the United States, and NATO countries -- more." He went on to clarify that his appeal concerns the "defense of the region." It appears that Japan is being tied to NATO, and NATO to U.S. y preparations in the Pacific.

n even more amazing fact that some Tokyo figures pretend that these facts do not and, with a stubbornness worthy of a better application, speak of the ance" of the removal [ustraneniye] by the Soviet Union of the 100 medium-range warheads which, according to the Reykjavik accords, the USSR and the United would be entitled to retain in the specified geographical regions. The Japanese ent could assist progress in this sphere were it not for the fact that it follows Washington in its opposition to any real steps toward reducing the f military confrontation in the vast Asian and Pacific region.

iet Union will not be found wanting with regard to a positive response. We have epared and will continue to make efforts to ensure that movement along the path lear disarmament in Europe and Asia fuses into a single Eurasian process, which give a powerful impetus to the creation of an all-embracing system of tional security.

MMENTARY ON 'STATE-BACKED TERRORISM'

2 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 28 May 87

Moscow May 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

he years of the U.S. Republican administration's stay in office, the number of scale "special operations" carried out by U.S. secret services in various regions world have reached 50.

declared war unleashed by Washington against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, unceasing ations and sallies against sovereign Arab countries, the stirring up of national in India, support for UNITA [National Union for the Toal Independence of Angola] ist groups operating on the territory of Angola -- such is a list (which is far being a complete one) of the "vital missions" the accomplishment of which tutes the service record of the U.S. military and of the U.S. "intelligence ity", the CIA, in the first place.

ckwell, a former CIA officer, has stated that about three million people have y become victims of "secret wars" being conducted by the CIA in the developing ies.

appropriate to recall these facts once again now that the meeting of the interior ecurity ministers of the United States, Canada, Japan, Britain, France, the l Republic of Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Denmark has opened in Paris.

eting is dealing with the problem of fight against terrorism. There is no doubt the importance of the problem, and it is quite natural that the meeting attracts tention of the French press, and not only of the French one.

The TF-1 TV channel, for example, emphasises in this connectin the importance of interaction between the security services of various countries. A commentator of the TV channel has described the mutual exchanges of information on the activity of terrorist organisations and centres as an "absolute weapon" in the fight against terrorism.

By no means aiming to get into the particulars of the specific issues being discussed by the ministers who have gathered in Paris and without belittling the importance of cooperative action between the services which fight terrorism, let us note, however, that if one is seriously to speak of an "absolute weapon" which could really do away with the evil, only one thing can serve as such: a resolute and irrevocable renunciation by certain circles in the West and, first of all, by those in the United States, of counting on force, the so-called doctrine of neoglobalism, and the policy of state-backed terrorism aimed at subordinating and enslaving peoples, at undermining and suppressing national-liberation movements and regimes unwelcome to America.

Terrorism is a really terrible evil, the scourge of our times. But attempting to uproot it by means of state-backed terrorism is to commit a still greater crime, for a still larger number of human lives are lost, the sovereignty of states and international law, not to mention ordinary ethics and justice, are the victim.

However hard the makers and bearers of the imperial, piratic neo-globalist policy try to conceal, to camouflage its essence, and to pose as "fighters against terrorism", they will not be able to portray as upholders of democracy either Somocistas, hirelings and bandits in Angola and Mozambique, apartheid chiefs or those who blow up schools and mosques in Afghanistan.

The meeting in Paris gathered at a time when the tide of Irangate is rising in the United States, bringing to light ever new aspects of the devices and methods being in use in Washington's political kitchen.

It is clear from the interview which President Ronald Reagan has just given to a group of foreign television journalists that U.S. secret arms shipments to Iran, which were practised by Washington in breach of U.S. laws and behind the back of the Congress, were viewed, apart from everything else, as a kind of "payment" in return for the release of the American hostages.

The President said: "There is a group of terrorists called the Hizballah that at least has some kind of a philosophical arrangement with Iran. We said to these same people, if you'll use your influence to try and free our hostages in return for us doing this thing with the weapons."

How can, query [as received], such backstage operations be squared with the "no concessions to terrorists" calls coming from Washington?

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it firmly rejects and condemns the policy and practice of state-backed terrorism as a method of dealing with other countries and peoples.

The demand of the Soviet and international public is to put an end to such policy and to the methods of terror, blackmail and threats which basically contradict the interests of peace and security.

WEINBERGER ORDERS PRODUCTION OF AIR-TO-AIR MISSILES

LD091315 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has ordered to start the production of modernized air-to-air missiles, AMRAAM, reports the ASSOCIATED PRESS. Their development began in the early eighties in the framework of implementing President Reagan's program for rearming America. According to initial plans, these missiles are to be deployed in Western Europe. Weinberger gave this order at a time when the hope for launching the process of disarmament has emerged in real terms. This testifies once again to the Pentagon's desire to persist in escalating the arms race.

CHERNYSHEV DISCUSSES ROWNY REMARKS ON 'GLASNOST'

LD091521 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The U.S. President's special adviser on arms reduction talks, Eduard Rowny, has called on the Soviet Union to carry its policy of "glasnost" (openness) into military affairs.

This, in his view, would facilitate the verification of future arms cutback agreements.

Openness in everything is worthy of support. But the question arises whether the American adviser turns to the right address. This call, I think, should be addressed to Mr Rowny's Washington bosses.

Really, was it the principle of "glasnost" that the U.S. Administration followed in the "Iran-contra" operation which the U.S. Congress has been looking into for several months now?

Are all Pentagon programmes for the development of arms "open" to the U.S. law-makers? Not only a whole number of programmes but also the objectives they pursue are kept secret even from them.

Such programmes, as Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger once stated in a transport of frankness, would provide the United States with considerable advantages but that in order to maintain the edge one needed to speak about it as little as possible.

Work is under way in the United States in an atmosphere of utter secrecy to set up a command, control, communications and reaching "a post-war stage".

Almost 20,000 million dollars have already been spent for the purposes. Under development is a special satellite communications system which is to ensure a campaign of multiple exchanges of nuclear strikes.

Third-generation nuclear weapons are being developed in an extremely intensive manner. The administration-elaborated comprehensive plan for the establishment of a military infrastructure is designed to provide the United States with capability of not only conducting nuclear war, surviving in it, but also of retaining its strength and preparing for the conduct of new combat operations.

Can it be that all this is unknown to Mr Rowny?

As far as the stand of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries is concerned, it is enough for the U.S. adviser to turn to the document (which was recently signed in Berlin) entitled "On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty Member States" to understand it.

It clearly says that in full accordance with the defensive essence of their military doctrine, the Warsaw Treaty member states seek stage-by-stage reduction and elimination of nuclear arms, non-proliferation of the arms race to outer space, a ban on and elimination of chemical weapons and of other types of weapns of mass destruction, and reduction of the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe down to the level at which neither of the sides, while ensuring its defence, would have means for an unexpected attack on the other side or for launching offensive operations in general.

The Warsaw Treaty member states specifically suggest strict verification of all disarmament measures based on combining national technical means and international procedures, including the establishment of appropriate international bodies, exchange of military information, and on-site inspections.

It is precisely mutual application of all these measures that is to ensure a strict observance of agreements signed by the sides.

The policy of "glasnost" is also inherent in the proposal by the Warsaw Treaty member states to hold consultations with a view to comparing the military doctrines, to analyzing their nature, and to jointly considering their further evolution.

This is the way by following which it would be possible really to remove the mutual suspiciousness and distrust that have been piling up for years, to achieve a better understanding of the intentions of each other, and to secure that the military concepts and doctrines of military blocs and of their members be based on defensive principles.

But for some reason Mr Rowny when speaking of "glasnost" did not 'recall' this proposal by the Warsaw Treaty members states.

One would like to hear a reply to this question from the presidential adviser himself.

PAPER CITES WICK ON JOINT CULTURAL EXCHANGE

PM091603 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 9 Jun 87 p 7

[Article by Tankred Golenpolskiy: "Failing to Restructure? or A Nondiscussion With USIA Boss, Mr Wick"]

[Text] If someone has devoted 25 years of his life to popularizing in his country the best examples of great American artistic culture and studying the mechanisms shaping U.S. spiritual life, it is probably not difficult to imagine the interest with which he approached a meeting with Mr Charles Wick, director of the USIA, the agency which determines the official image, that is to say, the country's appearance abroad. Or, to be more precise, the way Washington officialdom wants to appear in foreigners' eyes.

I wanted to ask about many things: How will Soviet-U.S. cultural exchanges develop in the future; how to avoid the natural and artificial difficulties which arise or may arise in its path; how best to remove the stereotypes that are still current in lightweight works by some American and indeed Soviet authors?

I also had some personal questions to put to the agency's director. In the United States, from which I had returned shortly before, I had been told that Charles Wick was in his youth a first-rate jazz musician and had written arrangements for the orchestra of Tommy Dorsey himself.

The conversation began promisingly. In answer to my question about the new prospects and new exchanges, Mr Wick said that "If we are speaking about my own file of proposals, I can say that the spirit of good will which I encountered during my trip and during all my meetings in the various ministries I visited was so strong that if we are able to continue developing our relations in the future in such a spirit, then, in my view, problems will be resolved with great ease and better opportunities for wider mutual understanding between the Soviet and the American peoples will be created."

In the United States, where I was a member of a delegation at the invitation of the USIA and where, incidentally, we were marvellously received, we were told, among other things, quite reasonably the following: "You maintain that your way of life is better and that your people are convinced of the rightness of your ideology. We, like our people, are convinced of the rightness of our way of life and our ideology. Let us exchange descriptions through books, the cinema, and shows -- you can tell us about yourselves and we can tell you about ourselves."

How fine that always sounds in words! But, alas, that parity does not occur. "The USIA, representing the U.S. Government," we are told, "can promote the spirit of exchange, but not exchange itself, as it does not own theaters, publishing houses, or television companies. Sort out the question with them." There turns out to be a kind of vicious circle. The USIA refers to the private sector, whereas the latter quite often reports that it can resolve nothing without the USIA.

How to break out of this circle and overcome it for the benefit of both our peoples? This was the nub of my second question, which unexpectedly caused surprising anger on director Wick's part: "I do not think that these problems can be overcome, as they simply do not exist. I do not agree with your premise at all... During the talks we discussed these and various other problems and were convinced of the contrary. We were convinced that in many cases it is very difficult to get answers from your people. Thanks to the efforts of our private sector the Bolshoy Ballet, our companies, and the Igor Moiseyev ensemble were able to perform here, and I stress that this was a result of contacts with representatives of the private sector.

"The Baltimore Symphony Orchestra has just played in your country. They had enormous problems. Your government, which, in your words, does its utmost to ensure everything necessary is provided, supplied them when they arrived from the United States with only 16 of the 70 rooms they required. (SOVETSKAYA KULTURA wrote an assessment of that vexing incident in its 30 May issue). Musicians had to spend the night in the lobby and when I return to the United States, government agencies will do everything possible to inform our musicians unions that it is not worth continuing the preliminary talks currently being held so as to prevent American musicians visiting the Soviet Union..."

Well, for a start, if this was the case, it is disgraceful, although what the government had to do with it is beyond me. [paragraph continues]

So our delegation in New York was a room short in the hotel and your humble servant spent the night on a camp bed (very comfortable incidentally. It would be good if our industry were to produce one like it) in the room of his colleague. So what of it? These things happen. It would be ludicrous to blame the U.S. Government for what happened. This incident in no way spoiled our stay in the United States. I even forgot to mention it back home, but then Mr. Wick's reprimand reminded me.

And even if our organizations responsible for accommodating guests did get confused, our audience rewarded the Baltimore orchestra with all the warmth of their exacting hearts. At their concerts there were explosions of applause rather than stink bombs, which is what happened at the Moiseyev concert in the United States.

And what about equality in terms of theater productions? Approximately 80 American lays are shown at Soviet theaters and dozens of American movies can be seen across the country every year. How many times greater is this than the number of opportunities Americans have to learn of us in the United States? Ten times greater and, if the number of seating places are taken into consideration as well, the figure would be even higher.

But Mr. Wick grew even angrier than before. "If we are talking about equality, then you do not want to pay for your book fair in the United States while we are prepared to pay for ours here!"

Well, things are really bad if the head of the agency resorts to blatant falsification. But, fortunately, I had been witness to the Soviet side proposing to cover all expenses on a reciprocal basis connected with the organization and holding of the U.S. book fair in the USSR.

Well, and what about equality in the book publication sphere? We publish 295 works by American authors per year. This is 4 times the number of Russian and Soviet authors published in the United States. Not to mention the print runs, and also foreign literature stores which offer a selection, albeit not a great one, of books by American authors published by foreign publishing houses in the original. But this does not count for much in Mr. Wick's eyes. "An American cannot open a book store in the Soviet Union!" he exclaims. But surely no Soviet citizen has his own store in the United States? This may happen in the future, of course, but our relations must not begin in this way and certainly not with squabbling....

For a start, it would not be a bad idea to at least establish mutual respect between us if not immediate mutual understanding. "You are the only person I have met here, apart from a journalist from IZVESTIYA, who has spoken to me in the language of the 'cold war,' forgetting the real facts and, I believe, damaging the aims of my meetings here and the task of forging a stronger future," Charles Wick said. And, as he had done with the IZVESTIYA journalist, he threatened to lodge a complaint "higher up." It would seem that the director of the USIA had not been informed by his experts that the time of glib official interviews in our country is fortunately on the way out. This all seems rather strange: On the one hand, it is recommended that American musicians do not visit the USSR while on the other, there is talk of "forging a stronger future." On the one hand, we have a "spirit of good will" and appeals for the free exchange of information, while on the other, we have threats of "complaints lodged higher up." An American academic I met in the United States said to me: "The U.S. Administration is not being successful in following your example of restructuring. It has still not grasped the fact that we are already into the 3d year since the April plenum."

Yes, it may work in some areas, but you will not get far on gunboats in cultural exchange. In short, my conversation with Charles Wick was a nonstarter. A pity.

PRAVDA CITES CPC CONSOLIDATION, EXPULSIONS

PM081353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Results Summed Up"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun — A conference held here summed up the results of the work on consolidating the CPC. It was addressed by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Bo Yibo, permanent vice chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding CPC Consolidation.

Today the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO cites some data on the measures taken by the CPC regarding "people of the three categories," that is, those who at the time of the "cultural revolution" instigated disturbances and beatings of people and carved a career on a wave of "leftism." It is reported that even before the beginning of CPC consolidation 400,000 cases connected with the activities of "people of the three categories" had been investigated. After the beginning of the consolidation 5,449 people counted among "people of the three categories" and 43,074 people who had committed serious mistakes were "purged" from the party.

In the process of reregistering CPC members 33,896 people were expelled from the party, and 90,069 "were not registered as CPC members." Some 184,071 CPC members received various penalties.

It was pointed out at the conference that the greatest number of cases connected with the "cultural revolution" was checked in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. In all, 27,919 people were expelled from the CPC, including 6,042 cadre workers.

PRAVDA DETAILS PRICE INCREASES, BUDGET EFFECTS

PM091455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta article under rubric "In the Mirror of Statistics": "Income, Expenditure..."]

[Text] Despite the measures taken in China, as the weekly BEIJING REVIEW reported, last year it was not possible to halt the price increases. This process occurred particularly quickly in the second half of 1986, when control over the prices of many consumer goods was practically lifted.

On the whole over the past year, judging by the figures from the PRC State Statistical Bureau, prices rose by 6 percent in comparison with 1985. On average, prices on nonrationed foodstuffs rose by 7 percent. The price of fresh vegetables, fruit, meat, and eggs rose by 30-90 percent.

Over the last year the prices of industrial goods rose on average by 6 percent. For example, prices of outerwear rose by 3.5 percent, medicine by 2 percent, and gasoline by 4 percent.

The weekly notes that working people's budgets rose even more quickly than prices. In 1986 the average income of a rural inhabitant amounted to 425 yuan and that of an urban inhabitant to 890 yuan. Correspondingly, consumption of both foodstuffs and industrial goods increased. On the whole over the last year in connection with the increase in prices city dwellers' monthly expenditure on food increased by almost 20 percent in comparison with 1985 and now totals approximately 55 percent of urban Chinese families' budget.

JAPAN TO RESTRICT VISAS TO SOCIALIST STATES

LD051533 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs intends to stop giving entry visas to citizens of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of Europe intending to visit the Japanese islands to discuss matters of economic cooperation. This was reported today by the KYODO TSUSHIN agency. The supply to the Soviet Union of million, machine tools, which can allegedly manufacture propellers for submarines, by the Toshiba Kekkai firm has served as the pretext for this unfriendly step.

TOKYO NEWS CONFERENCE ADDRESSES VISA CURB ISSUE

LD061054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] A news conference was held at the USSR Embassy in Tokyo today in connection with the fact that the Japanese Foreign Ministry has imposed restrictions on the issue of visas to Soviet commercial representatives. During the news conference it was noted that these actions are totally at variance with declarations by Japan's official representatives of a striving for a development of trade and economic contacts between the two countries and hamper positive moves in Soviet-Japanese relations.

'Anti-Soviet Campaign Unleashed

PM081006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "News Conference at the USSR Embassy"]

[Text] Certain forces in Tokyo official circles are continuing to try to hamper positive developments in Soviet-Japanese relations and prevent their normal development in various spheres. The latest confirmation of this, as was stressed at a news conference held at the USSR Embassy today, is the Japanese Foreign Ministry's decision to impose restrictions on the issuing of visas to Soviet commercial representatives. This discriminatory act pursues the goal of complicating bilateral trade and economic ties and creating artificial obstacles to their development. Here the interests of Japanese business circles, which advocate the expansion of mutually advantageous trade with the USSR, are sacrificed.

Such steps by the Japanese side are entirely contrary to statements by its official representatives on the desire for the development of trade and economic contacts between the two countries.

It was also noted at the news conference that such actions, together with provocative fabrications regarding certain employees of Soviet institutions, are an integral part of the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed in Japan with the aim of sowing distrust in Soviet people and hampering the growth of a positive interest among the broad Japanese public in the USSR's domestic and foreign policy.

LIGHT PLANE 'BUZZES' JAPAN'S PARLIAMENT BUILDING

LD091113 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo June 9 TASS — On Monday a light one-engined Cessna plane caused panic among special detachments of Japanese police who patrol downtown Tokyo (which is the site of the parliament, the complex of government buildings, and the emperor's palace) round the clock.

Only after the plane buzzed the parliament building, a police helicopter took off and intercepted the plane.

An investigation showed that on board the plane there was a photographer who had conceived an idea of taking "bird's eye view" photographs of downtown Tokyo.

DPRK PANEL URGES SOUTH TO EMBARK ON DIALOGUE

PM080915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Dialogue Needed"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May — The committee for the peaceful unification of the motherland today published a memorandum urging the South Korean side to establish a fruitful dialogue between North and South Korea.

With each day it is becoming increasingly evident, the document says, that the Seoul regime is not showing the slightest interest in establishing good-neighborly relations with the DPRK and intends to continue following the path of inflaming political confrontation and fueling the arms race on the Korean peninsula.

It has been almost 5 months since the republic put forward the constructive initiative to hold high-level North-South military political talks. More than 50 world states have spoken out in support of this proposal whose implementation they regard as a real contribution to the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula. So far, though, this initiative has met with blank incomprehension in Seoul. Recently, however, there have been increasingly frequent statements from Seoul essentially denying that the country's unification is necessary.

The tone of these comments by the South Korean authorities is being set across the ocean. This was unambiguously confirmed by U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, Lilley, who stressed in a recent public speech that the DPRK's proposals "cannot be implemented" since they are not based on a "position of sincerity." Disregarding the Korean people's interests, the Seoul regime obediently follows Washington in expanding military preparations, the memorandum points out.

INDIA'S EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER TIWARI VISITS

Gives Gorbachev Gandhi Note

PM051103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev Receives N.D. Tiwari"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev received Narayan Dutt Tiwari, Indian minister of external affairs, in the Kremlin on the evening of 4 June. Mr Tiwari delivered a personal message from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the spirit of trust and profound mutual understanding, which are characteristic of the new stage in the development of Soviet-Indian relations, the two men had an exchange of important information on topical issues of international importance and expressed considerations about the most advisable approaches to settling them.

Present during the conversation were Anatoliy Dobrynin; Triloki Nath Kaul, the ambassador of India; K.P.S. Menon, secretary for external affairs; and I.M. Tiwari, chief of an Indian Ministry of External Affairs Department.

Meets With Shevardnadze

PM081339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, met 5 June with Indian Minister of External Affairs Narayan Dutt Tiwari.

Tiwari is heading an Indian delegation to the 11th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Indian commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, currently under way in Moscow.

It was stressed during the conversation that Mikhail Gorbachev's talks with Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi in November 1987 and the Delhi Declaration of the two state leaders on principles for a nuclear-free and nonviolent world substantially expanded the possibilities of Soviet-Indian cooperation in international affairs.

Good groundwork was established for transferring Soviet-Indian economic, scientific and technological cooperation to a qualitatively new level to meet the tasks of accelerating the USSR's social and economic development and modernizing India's economy.

It was stressed that the declaration signed by the Soviet and Indian leaders was implementing a new mode of political thinking. It offered new approaches to the solution of urgent problems of the nuclear and space age and showed the realistic path towards strengthening universal peace and international security.

Considering the implementation of agreements reached at the Soviet-Indian summit in New Delhi, the sides expressed satisfaction with the noticeable invigoration in the recent months of Soviet-Indian cooperation in all directions.

They expressed the mutual confidence that the forthcoming meeting between Gorbachev and Gandhi in Moscow in July this year would help to further strengthen friendly Soviet-Indian relations.

The ministers discussed some international problems of mutual interest. They stressed the urgent need to pool the efforts by all nations, large and small, developed and developing, to improve radically the political climate in the world.

They pointed out the importance of practical steps toward nuclear disarmament, organic interrelationship between disarmament and development, and the need for settling regional conflicts through talks.

The conversation was held in a friendly atmosphere that invariably characterize Soviet-Indian meetings.

Views Pakistani Nuclear Issues

BK060333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have discussed several new proposals to intensify bilateral, economic, and commercial cooperation. According to news agency reports from Moscow, the proposals include setting up of a number of hotels by India in the Soviet Union. The suggestions were considered at the plenary session of the Indo-Soviet economic, technical, and scientific commission in Moscow yesterday. The external affairs minister, Mr Tiwari, who is heading the Indian delegation at the meeting, said the proposed expansion of bilateral trade by 2 and 1/2 times in 5 years required restructuring to provide for a higher share to machinery and equipment. The exchange of commodities should, however, remain a vital component of Indo-Soviet trade. He said India's new policy and joint ventures would also further promote trade. Indian companies are interested in a large range of joint venture projects, including newsprints, petrochemicals, and paper. The negotiations in this field should be accelerated, he added.

The Soviet deputy prime minister, Mr Kamentsev, said cooperation with India is one of the keystones of the Soviet Union's economic policy. Mr Kamentsev later hosted a banquet in honor of Mr Tiwari. Speaking at the banquet, Mr Tiwari said the talks between the two delegations reflected the good relations between the two countries. Mr Kamentsev, referring to the danger of a nuclear war, said it has to be warded off with all our might.

Our special correspondent, Radhanath Chaturvedi, reports from Moscow that during the 3-hour talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, Mr Tiwari voiced India's concern at the persistent development of nuclear capability by Pakistan. The situation in Sri Lanka, the Afghan issue, and disarmament also figured in the discussion.

Views Sri Lanka Negotiations

BK071602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, has said that India does not want any confrontation with Sri Lanka. It respects Sri Lanka's sovereignty and integrity. At the same time, India cannot close her eyes to the sufferings of Tamils in that country. Mr Tiwari was addressing a meeting of Indians in Moscow today. He expressed the hope that Sri Lanka would soon return to the negotiating table. Mr Tiwari said the Soviet Union has appreciated our position very well.

The external affairs minister is leaving Moscow tonight for Pyongyang.

Signs Trade Protocol

PM091410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] The 11th session of the Soviet-Indian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation took place in Moscow 5-6 June. The two countries' delegations were headed by the commission's cochairmen, V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and N.D. Tiwari, Indian foreign minister.

Questions connected with the further widening and deepening of Soviet-Indian ties in these spheres in terms of the practical implementation of the accords reached in November 1986 during the Delhi summit meeting were discussed. The participants in the session expressed satisfaction at the development of economic cooperation, especially in the fuel and energy sectors of industry.

There was a detailed exchange of opinions on the main areas of cooperation in the long term. The goal was set to increase trade turnover between the USSR and India by 150 percent in the next 6-7 years. Organizations in the two countries are instructed to step up work to further improve the structure of Soviet-Indian trade and substantially expand the range of reciprocally delivered goods, and to pay increased attention to such forms as production sharing, direct links, and so forth.

The commission adopted a decision to elaborate in 1987-1988 a new long-term program for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and India through the year 2000.

The successful development of links in the sphere of science and technology was noted. With a view to their further deepening, measures were agreed on to accelerate the drafting of a comprehensive long-term program for scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries for the period through the year 2000 in leading spheres of the fundamental and applied sciences, and also modern technologies.

The delegation heads signed a protocol on the basis of the session's results.

We attach great significance to this session, N.D. Tiwari stated after the signing, because this is the first significant joint act since M.S. Gorbachev's visit to India. It is also noteworthy because it took place on the threshold of Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi's arrival in Moscow. The exchange of opinions which took place on mutual ties for the future in terms of expanding the prospects for our relations is of special importance. The cordial spirit in which the session took place was a reflection of the friendship of our countries and peoples. I wish to stress, the minister went on to say, that this friendship is far from selfish calculations. Its fundamental principle is that of unity of views on such vitally important problems as the preservation of peace and peaceful cooperation between peoples.

Dobrynin Holds Meeting

PM081347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 5 June, A.F. Dobrynin received K.P.S. Menon, the Indian Foreign Ministry's secretary for foreign affairs.

During the conversation, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed issues concerning the further development of Soviet-Indian relations, and also some international problems drawing the attention of the world public.

IZVESTIYA ON INDIA-SRI LANKA DISPUTE, JAFFNA AID

PM041729 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading "Relations Between India and Sri Lanka"]

[Text] Delhi, 3 Jun -- India has decided to provide emergency food and medical aid to the civilian population on Sri Lanka's Jaffna Peninsula, which has been under an economic blockade for the last few months as a result of the Sri Lankan authorities' measures against fighters in certain Tamil organizations.

Journalists were informed about this by an official spokesman for the country's Foreign Ministry. He pointed out that the Indian Government has informed Colombo about its plans to send 20 ships flying the flag of the Indian Red Cross and carrying foodstuffs to the port of Jaffna without a military escort. India, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stated, hopes that the Sri Lankan administration will decide to pass this aid on to the population of Jaffna.

The text disseminated here of the Indian message to the Sri Lankan Government stresses that for the last 5 months the population of Jaffna has been "enduring exceptional hardship as a result of the economic blockade imposed on it by its own government. The population is now the victim of a military offensive." The message notes that "thousands of people have already died as a result of the ethnic conflict on the island. Hundreds more defenseless citizens whose homes are being subjected to bombing raids and artillery shelling are now being killed."

According to reports by the Indian mass media, the Sri Lankan authorities were trenchantly negative about the Indian decision to send aid. THE TIMES OF INDIA newspaper points in particular to the "Sri Lankan Navy's threat to fire upon and sink any Indian ship entering the country's territorial waters."

Colombo, 3 Jun — An emergency session of parliament was held here yesterday in connection with India's decision to send food, medicine, and basic essentials to the Tamil population on the Jaffna Peninsula. THE DAILY NEWS newspaper points out that Prime Minister J. Jayewardene has "ordered the Armed Forces to defend our territorial waters and borders." The sending of aid by India, the prime minister noted, could have serious consequences and trigger a wave of violence in Sri Lanka. He appealed to the Indian Government to use diplomatic channels to provide "humanitarian aid." Delhi can provide aid only on the conditions proposed by Colombo, he stressed.

The terrorists could fire on the Indian ships and pin the responsibility on the Sri Lankan Armed Forces, the head of government said.

The session was addressed by opposition leader Anura Bandaranaike. He pointed out that "the situation is very serious" and called on the Indian and Sri Lankan Governments to "take account of their long-term mutual interests at this critical time and steer a course which will not damage Sri Lanka's independence and sovereignty."

DELHI, COLOMBO CITED ON INDIAN AID TO JAFFNA

PM081251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 87 First Edition p 1

[TASS reports under heading: "Seeking Peaceful Means" under rubric "Abroad"]

[Text] Delhi, 5 Jun — India has reaffirmed that it is in favor of a political settlement of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. An official statement made yesterday evening after a meeting between government members headed by Prime Minister R. Gandhi and opposition party leaders stresses the country's interest in the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka being resolved by peaceful means on the basis of the country's unity and territorial integrity.

The statement points out that India's humanitarian action on Thursday — sending aircraft with food and medical supplies to the population in the Lanki [name as published] region of Jaffna — must be regarded "in the context of our friendship and good-neighborly relations with Sri Lanka and our loyalty to the idea of a political settlement of ethnic differences in this country." The document expresses the hope that "the blockade of the Jaffna Peninsula will be lifted and that the combat operations which are causing death and destruction on a massive scale will be ended."

Prime Minister R. Gandhi and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs K. Natwar Singh informed opposition leaders of the recent events in Sri Lanka and the reasons which led to the decision to supply food and medical supplies to the population of Jaffna by air. [paragraph continues] stressed that there would have been no need to resort to using aircraft if the kan authorities had permitted a convoy of Indian vessels to bring in aid the day — aid which is badly needed by the population in this region, who have been the of an economic blockade for 5 months. It was also noted that the freight to be by parachute was shown to Indian and foreign journalists before the aircraft ff. The Indian Government, Natwar Singh emphasized, is sure that its action was ial for humanitarian reasons. The Indian Red Cross was directly involved in its ation and implementation.

position leaders present expressed their full support for the measures taken by ernment to bring aid to the population of Jaffna.

, 5 Jun — Sri Lankan Prime Minister R. Premadasa has condemned the action by aircraft. The head of the government has spoken in favor of convening a session South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation to discuss India's action.

eration undertaken by India has also been condemned by opposition leader Anura anaike.

'PATRIOT': SUPERCOMPUTERS OFFERED TO INDIA

27 Delhi PATRIOT in English 29 May 87 p 1

] Moscow, May 22 (UNI) — The Soviet Union has assured India of providing the electronic computers, during the two day intensive discussions between the two ies which concluded here today.

tocol was signed today late in the evening by the secretary of electronics. Mr K biar and the Soviet Minister for Computer Technique and Information.

viet assurance has however not been incorporated in the protocol.

rotocol itself is quite comprehensive and covers many areas of computer technology lectronics.

ew of India's ardent desire to introduce computers on a wide scale in colleges and rsities, the Soviet Union has agreed to provide requisite programmes in the ter technology.

wo sides, according to the protocol, will examine the possibility for entering co-production in personal computers, not only for meeting the requirements of the ountries, but also for export.

Geophysical Explorations Computer

505 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 24 May 87

] India will buy a fourth generation Soviet computer EC-1066 for geophysical rations by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. This was decided at the fifth on of the Indo-Soviet working group on computers and electronics just concluded in . The two countries wil also produce jointly personal computers required in the t Union. The working group identified a number of items which have potential for t from India to the Soviet Union.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM USSR ENVOY

PM281130 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has received M.D. Sytenko, special envoy of the USSR Foreign Ministry and representative of the Soviet leadership, who is in Damascus. As SANA reports, M.D. Sytenko conveyed to the Syrian president a message from Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev concerning bilateral relations and certain international questions of mutual interest.

Present at the meeting were Syrian Foreign Minister F. al-Shara' and USSR Ambassador to Syria A.S. Dzasokhov.

DRA'S KESHTMAND CABLES RYZHKOV FROM AIRCRAFT

PM090939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From Aircraft"]

[Text] Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received a telegram from Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, which says: "Flying over your friendly country, I would like to convey my sincere, profound gratitude and appreciation to you personally and to the friendly people of the Soviet Union for your unselfish, fraternal assistance to the Afghan people and express the hope that the solidarity between our parties and peoples, which is based on friendly, cordial relations, will continue and further strengthen."

AL-AHRAR CITED ON IRAN'S AID TO AFGHAN PARTY

PM081427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondent V. Lashkul: "Afghanistan: Opponents of Reconciliation"]

[Text] Beirut — Iran is trying to put a brake on the DRA Government's national reconciliation program. This was reported by the Lebanese paper AL-AHRAR.

According to AL-AHRAR, Tehran has decided to sponsor the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" (IPA), which has rejected the Afghan Government's proposals on immediately halting the fratricidal war. Within the framework of this patronage, the Beirut paper notes, the intention is to give financial and military aid to IPA armed groupings still involved in terrorist action against the Afghan people.

AL-AHRAR stresses that agreement has been reached between IPA leader G. Hekmatyar and the Iranian authorities, where by Tehran will help to establish an Islamic republic in Afghanistan. In turn, the IPA pledged to include Iranians in its missions in Arab and Muslim countries and in its delegations visiting Persian Gulf countries.

PLANE HIGHJACKER INDULGED BY SWEDISH AUTHORITIES

LD100858 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- Roman Svistunov should be severely punished for hijacking a Soviet Antonov-2 plane to Sweden, believes Soviet lawyer Vitaliy Bordunov.

Citing the Hague Convention for the Supression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970), the employee of the Soviet Institute of State and Law observed in the weekly MOSCOW NEWS that inevitability of punishment for such crimes was a central idea of the convention.

The plane, seriously damaged during landing, will be handed over to Aeroflot.

It was announced in Stockholm that Svistunov had been given a temporary permit to stay in Sweden until the completion of the investigation. The police will submit materials of the investigation to Sweden's Immigration Department which will decide his fate.

Bordunov observed that the Swedish authorities were indulging Svistunov. They claimed that he was not a hijacker and were ready to give him shelter.

This departure from the Hague Convention in no way corresponded to its letter and spirit and undermined the principle of inevitable punishment for hijackers, the lawyer said.

CASE AGAINST VERDIER REPORTEDLY DROPPED

No Official Notification

LD062321 Moscow TASS in English 2314 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Paris June 6 TASS -- By TASS Correspondent Yuriy Lopatin:

In view of a total lack of a formal element of a definition of crime, or any evidence the "case" against Soviet citizen Lyudmila Varygina (Verdier) has been discontinued. The FRANCE PRESS AGENCY quoted today the French justice ministry as saying that the decision to this effect had been taken by Rouen investigating magistrate Elisabeth Senot in the evening on Friday. This means that all the unfounded and absurd charges of espionage, the police surveillance under which she was almost three months and restrictions of the freedom of travel have been lifted. This decision signals an inglorious end to an anti-Soviet provocation sponsored by French secret services and the hysterical propaganda campaign whipped up on its basis by the bourgeois press.

Yet, offically, neither Lyudmila Varygina (Verdier), nor her defence attorney have been notified about the investigating magistrate's decision. The judicial authorities have told me nothing so far, Lyudmila informed on the phone the TASS correspondent who requested here to confirm that news. I am somewhat amazed by the investigating magistrate's conduct: only last night she questioned my husband and myself, but did not drop a single hint that she was going to take a decision so important to me. Quite on the contrary, answering a direct question of my defence attorney, she made it clear that the "case" would last long.

Yet this is in line with that general inhuman attitude I permanently felt since that early morning on March 17 when four policemen broke into our apartment and without producing any warrant arrested me and took me to the commisariat for questioning.

The TASS correspondent was trying to get at the French Justice Ministry a confirmation and a commentary on the dropping of the "case" against Lyudmila Varygina (Verdier). Yet today is Saturday, a day-off, and it turned out to be impossible to get anyone on the phone. The telephone were also silent in Rouen's Palace of Justice. Tomorrow daily newspapers are not issued, thus it will be practically possible now to reach any official only on Tuesday, since Monday, June 8, is a holiday, also a day-off in France. There is an impression that someone specially concealed till the week-end the sensational news about all charges against Lyudmila being dropped and all restrictions being lifted, in the hope of "muffling" it as much as possible and thus lessening its impact on public opinion. This is the style of the professionals: While misinformation is whipped up in every way possible, the established truth is tucked away as far as possible.

According to the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY report, charges have been simultaneously dropped against free-lancing journalist Philippe Maillard of LE FIGARO, against whom the counter-intelligence also instituted proceedings in the ill-famed "case" of stealing dubious secrets of the Ariane rocket. Yet the "case" itself has not been discontinued: three defendants including Pierre Verdier remain in prison, and another two are free, but under police surveillance.

Verdier: Case 'Closed'

LD091258 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Paris June 9 TASS — TASS Correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

It has officially been confirmed today, at long last, that the "espionage case" of Soviet citizen Lyudmila Varygina (Verdier), framed up by French secret services, has been closed for lack of corpus delicti. This was reported by telephone to a TASS correspondent by Lyudmila Varygina.

This morning, she said, I was going to the Rouen Justice Palace to have my name signed on a police check up sheet. My husband's father decided to preliminarily call "my" inspector Elisabeth Senot by telephone. She did not answer the call. The secretary answered that I needn't any longer to come for check ups since all charges and police supervision were removed. I am very glad and I am impatiently expecting the release of my husband Pierre who is also not guilty. My lawyer said that this question would be considered tomorrow. Surprising is the attitude of the judicial authorities: After almost three months-long unjustified persecution and police restrictions they even did not say sorry to me.

FRENCH MINISTER'S STANCE ON ARMS CURBS ATTACKED

PM091559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "France: Minister Gambles on the Bomb"]

[Text] Paris — "Disarmament Threatens Europe," "Soviet Threat on Our Doorstep" — with these words the front-page banner headlines in FRANCE-SOIR conveyed the essence of an interview which French Defense Minister Andre Giraud granted to that newspaper.

From the pages of the gutter-press FRANCE-SOIR the minister decided to fire another salvo at the disarmament process and the Soviet peace initiatives and once again intimidate his compatriots with the "red danger." And this at a time when people in neighboring capitals — in London and Bonn above all — are tending to support the Soviet proposals for the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe and when official Paris too, to judge from recent statements by President F. Mitterrand, appears not to be averse to saying "yes."

"The threat is on our doorstep and could increase if we start disarming anyhow." A. Giraud began the interview with these words. He claimed that all Soviet nuclear warheads without exception could rain down on West Europe.

Both the outline of the reasoning and the arguments of all opponents of disarmament are roughly the same: The Warsaw Pact countries, they say, possess "colossal superiority" in conventional types of armed forces and arms. At the same time, the socialist countries' recent proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact states; military doctrine and concerning, in particular, the reduction of conventional types of armed forces are totally ignored [sentence as published]

If you recall previous statements by the military department chief, it will become clear: In recent months he has headed a "crusade" against the Soviet peace initiatives and disarmament talks.

At a session of the French Council of Ministers at the beginning of March this year he called our proposals for the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe a "bluff." On 8 April, when submitting to the National Assembly a military program of unprecendented scope, he maintained that the Warsaw Pact countries have a 2-, 3-, 7-, and even 10-fold advantage in various kinds of arms. As for nuclear weapons, they remain for him "the only effective means" of preventing war in Europe. LE FIGARO cited his words that France must not fall into the "trap" of talks.

During the recent Paris Franco-West German top-level meeting F. Mitterrand declared that he supports the Soviet proposals for the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles and that France speaks "with one voice" on questions of disarmament (let us recall that it is precisely the president who has the decisive say on supreme political and military questions). What then, do the "voices" of A. Giraud and like-minded people mean?

"Of course," French Premier Jacques Chirac said during his visit to Moscow, "France is in favor of reducing nuclear arms and establishing a balance at the lowest level compatible with general security. Proceeding from this, it welcomed the accord between the USSR and the United States based on the principle of the almost complete elimination of their medium-range nuclear forces.

However, the defense minister takes a stand which goes against that statement.

So what then is France's approach to the problem of eliminating Euromissiles?

BORIN VIEWS BONN'S NUCLEAR ARMS OBJECTIVES

LD052136 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 Jun 87

[From the "News Today" program, hosted by Aleksey Strogonov, Borin commentary]

[Excerpts] An official of the Soviet Communist Party Nikolay Portugalov said today he hoped NATO would back Bonn's demand to keep 72 Pershing-1A missiles deployed in Federal Germany when an arms reduction accord is signed. [passage omitted] The Soviet negotiators in Geneva have said the Pershing-1A missiles should be covered by any accord to eliminate shorter-range missiles from Europe, that is missiles with a reach of from 300 to 600 miles. Well, Nikolay Borin, would you like to comment?

[Borin] I think the issue of the Pershing-1A missiles goes beyond the framework of the arms control negotiations. It has crucial political implications for the future of Europe, and not only of Europe. You know that Federal Germany is forbidden to have nuclear weapons. [passage omitted] I think that any attempts to upset this and to give Bonn any hopes of possessing its own nuclear potential is fraught with grave consequences. But Pershings are American-made missiles, and their warheads are under American control. But nonetheless I see in Bonn's position not a lack of logic but the deepseated ambiton to join the nuclear club.

[Strogonov] What arguments can you produce to back up your point?

[Borin] The staunchest supporter of the idea of a European nuclear fighting force is the Federal Germany right wing leader Franz Josef Strauss, well known for his nonacceptance of the postwar realities in Europe. And he has received backing from Chancellor Helmut Kohl. It is clear that through a European nuclear fighting force, Bonn is seeking to gain access to nuclear decisions and nuclear arms. True, the NATO secretary general Lord Carrington today ruled out any idea of such a force. But it is not the first time this idea has arisen. It keeps cropping up again and again.

PRAVDA DECRIES FRG 'AMBITIONS' REGARDING W. BERLIN

PM091309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Viktor Kabanov: "Tested by Time"]

[Text] West Berlin -- Fifteen years have elapsed since the foreign ministers of the four powers -- the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France -- signed the final protocol on 3 June 1972, whereupon the four-power agreement on West Berlin came into force. The past years have confirmed that the four-power agreement benefits peace and assists the relaxation of tension both around West Berlin and on the European Continent as a whole.

It must unfortunately be noted that in contrast to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, not all Western politicians, particularly in the FRG, act in the spirit of the agreement on West Berlin. They take steps directed at testing the "strength" of the document and at adjusting the balance of interests in their own favor. [paragraph continues]

It is well known that the key provision of the accord is that West Berlin does not belong to and is not under the jurisdiction of the FRG. Nevertheless, attempts continue despite this to change the city's special political status and create the appearance that it is no different from any West German city. "Political tourism" to the banks of the Spree is practiced to this end.

The recent "bustle" around West Berlin is revealing. Thus on 30 April, under the guise of celebrating Berlin's 750th anniversary, a political show was staged with the participation of the entire Federal Government headed by the FRG chancellor. During this the speeches made by West Berlin Governing Mayor Diepgen and Chancellor Kohl were full of phrases about a "united Berlin" and the "unity of the German nation" and about "Berlin's territory belonging to the FRG" and flagrant attacks on the GDR.

In May apropos of this jubilee French President F. Mitterand and the queen of Britain visited West Berlin accompanied by FRG officials, in particular by Federal President R. Von Weizsaecker. Although any official acts by Bonn politicians here are at odds with the provisions of the four-power agreement, U.S. President R. Reagan is expected to arrive here 12 June. And in this instance too official Bonn is planning to violate the accords on West Berlin with the tacit consent of the White House administration. It is appropriate to recall once again that apart from the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France signed the four-power agreement.

The population of West Berlin needs peace and tranquillity, which are in no way facilitated by kindling unfounded federal ambitions directed against detente and toward undermining the four-power agreement.

BRIEFS

MOSCOW-FRG BANKING AGREEMENT -- Moscow, (DPA/VWD) -- Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt, on [22 May] concluded a cooperation agreement with the State and Foreign Trade Banks of the Soviet Union concerning coordination and consultation by firms and organizations from the two countries. In accordance with the agreement, a joint working group with equal numbers of members from each country is to provide information and contacts in order to promote economic projects between interested partners. In the words of Hilmar Klopper, Deutsche Bank board member, the signing of the protocol in Moscow is the legal embodiment of cooperation which has already been in existence for 3 years between the banks. Joint work is expressly not to be limited to consultation for joint ventures, it was said. Protocols to this effect were signed by French and Italian banks and, a few days ago, by the Dresdner Bank as well. The two sides have not ruled out the possibility that the cooperation could one day develop into a joint consulting company. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1423 GMT 22 May 87 LD]

DKP DELEGATION VISITS -- A delegation of leading workers of the German Communist Party [DKP], led By Deumlich, member of the DKP Presidium and Secretariat of the Board, was in Moscow from 14 to 23 May. Detailed conversations took place in departments of the CPSU Central Committee, at the IZVESTIYA editorial office, and in meetings with scientists. The West German comrades noted that the CPSU's energetic struggle for peace and disarmament and the majestic restructuring that is under way in our country are not only evoking lively interest throughout the world but are also strengthening the attractive force of socialism. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 23 May 87 LD]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONFERENCE ON RESTRUCTURING

LD091604 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun (TASS) — On 8-9 June a conference took place in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of fundamentally restructuring the management of the economy which are being raised for discussion at the next CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Taking part in the conference were: M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, and N.I. Ryzhkov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, and N.V. Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Managers of enterprises and associations, ministries and departments, and scientists and party staff were invited to the conference.

The conference was opened by M.S. Gorbachev.

N.N. Slyunkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, delivered a report on the basic directions of restructuring the management of the economy.

Speaking at the conference were: B.I. Fomin, general director of the Leningrad electromachine building production association Elektrosila named after S.M. Korov; V.P. Moskalenko, deputy general director of the Sumy machine building scientific-production association named after M.V. Frunze; A.I. Buzhinskiy, deputy general director of the Moscow Motor Vehicle Works named after I.A. Likhavhev; Yu.A. Peskov, general director of the production association Rostselmash named after Yu.V. Androprv; G.A. Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.M. Lukyanenko, USSR minister of chemical and petroleum machine building; V.P. Kapaidze, general director of the Ivanovo 50-Letiye SSSR machine tool building production association; N.I. Travkin, head of trust No 18 of Glavmosoblstroy; A.N. Gerasimov, first secretary of the Leningrad City CPSU Committee; S.V. Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy; A.B. Chuplinskas, general director of the Lithuanian production association Sigma; G.B. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; I.D. Nagayevskiy, general director of the production association Zhdanovtryazhmash; O.T. Bogomolov, director of the Institute of the Economies of the World Socialist System of the USSR Academy of Sciences; M.S. Shkabarknya, USSR minister of instrument-making, automation equipment and control systems: P.V. Buderkin, general director of the production association Omskshina; G.Kh. Popov, head of a sub-faculty at the Moscow State University; A.A. Nesterov, general director of the scientific production association Kompleks; S.I. Krupko, director of the Voroshilovgrad confectionery factory, and L.I. Abalkin, director of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

M.S. Gorbachev made a closing speech.

A report about the meeting will be published in the very next few days in the press.

PRAVDA ON ANTIDRINK CAMPAIGN PROGRESS RESOLUTION

PM031313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 87 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "On Progress in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolutions on Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism and Activating This Work."

The resolution adopted points out that considerable work has been done at the center and locally to assert a sober way of life and create an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkenness since the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism" was adopted on 7 May 1985. This is helping to improve the oral atmosphere in society and strengthen labor discipline and law and order. Consumption of liquor in 1986 was almost halved by comparison with 1984. Losses of work time owing to absenteeism were reduced. The number of persons taken to medical sobering-up stations fell by one-third, and there was a 26-percent reduction in the number of drink-related crimes. The accident rate at work and in the home fell. There was a significant reduction in the number of road accident victims. The death rate among the country's people fell for the first time in many years.

The practice of the past 2 years confirms the reality of the set task of eradicating drunkenness from society. The efforts being made to this end are warmly supported by the Soviet people.

At the same time, it is not everywhere that this work is being carried out with proper persistence, assertiveness, and consistency. We have not yet succeeded in creating everywhere a broad front of struggle against drunkenness, making all party and public organizations address these problems, enhancing the educational role and influence of labor collectives, or ensuring the skillful combination of educational, economic, and administrative-legal measures. There has been no appreciable shift to differentiated, individual forms of work with specific carriers of the social evil.

Many workers of party, state, and economic organs and public organizations fail to treat with proper responsibility the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on these questions, overestimate what has been achieved, and do not take account of the fact that a passion for liquor cannot overcome on a sudden impulse, by short noisy campaigns, without persistent, systematic, relentless work. Attempts to solve the problem of eradicating drunkenness chiefly by means of prohibitive, administrative methods not only fail to produce sound results but, on the contrary, drive the disease deeper, create new problems, and, in the end, compromise an important, necessary matter.

Work on preventing and eradicating drunkenness has recently been relaxed in many places. Instances of drinking bouts at work continue to occur, including in road and rail transport, on ships of the maritime fleet, and in other enhanced-risk sectors of production. Violations of the regulations governing trade in liquor have not been eradicated in some places, and drunks have again begun to appear on city streets. Drink-related crime increased in the first quarter of 1987 in a number of republics, krays, and oblasts.

The effectiveness of educational and preventive work remains low. It is particularly inadmissible that many party members, including certain leading workers, do not set an example of an implacable and uncompromising attitude to those who violate antialcohol legislation, while some are susceptible to this vice themselves. Party organizations do not always take a clear, principled stand on questions of the struggle against drunkenness. Many local soviets, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and creative unions behave passively. The activeness of the antialcohol propaganda conducted by the mass media and the "Znaniye" Society's organizations has diminished. Scientists and specialists of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences have not taken an active, assertives stance in propagandandizing a healthy way of life. Organizations of the All-Union Voluntary Society of the Struggle for Sobriety are still putting up a poor showing.

There has been no perceptible change in the activities of a number of ministries and departments, local party and soviet organs, or leaders of associations and enterprises in developing the social infrastructure, strengthening and broadening the material base of culture and sport, and making thrifty use of it. The organization of leisure for the population, particularly for adolescents, remains one of the most acute and urgent problems.

Proper attention is not devoted to strengthening the material base and enhancing the efficiency of the work of services engaged in the study and treatment of drug abuse. The level of qualification of physicians in this field is low.

The CPSU Central Committee considers it inadmissible that production of wine made from grapes and brandy products at enterprises of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee increased in the first quarter of 1987 compared with the previous quarter. Moonshining, for which a large quantity of sugar is bought up, has been growing recently with the connivance of local organs in a number of regions, particularly in Moldavia, the Tatar, Udmurt, and Komi ASSR's, Altay Kray, and Belgorod, Vinnitsa, Kiev, Kursk, Lipetsk, Smolensk, Sumy, Tyumen, Chernovitsy, and Cherkassy Oblasts. This undermines the work on overcoming drunkenness and causes tremendous economic and moral harm.

Law enforcement organs do not display proper activeness in the struggle against drunkenness, alcoholism, liquor speculation, and above all, moonshining. The role of precinct militia inspectors and members of people's volunteer detachments and of the public in this is poor.

The situation which has come about demands serious, urgent measures and the surmounting of sentiments of complacency, as well as of mainfestations of confusion in the face of the difficulties and complexities of the struggle against ingrained habits.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, ministries, departments, soviet ispolkoms, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee activate work on fulfilling he CPSU Central Committee resolutions aimed at eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism, impart new impetus to it, make it systematic and effective, and raise it to a qualitatively different level. Efforts are to be concentrated on painstaking organizational and educational, preventive work and on restructuring people's consciousness and mentality, enhancing their innerculture, and improving relations in the family and in everyday life and leisure. The struggle against drunkenness must be waged as part of a package with the eradication of drug addiction and smoking. To this end it is necessary to use all forms of ideological and moral influence on people and the movement for a collective guarantee of a sober way of life.

In organizing this work it is necessary to rely on the moral values of socialism and the force of public opinion and proceed from the premise that success will be decided here, to use V.I. Lenin's words, by waging a businesslike, merciless, truly revolutionary war against specific carriers of evil and by educating the masses on the basis of specific examples. While resolutely suppressing instances of drunkenness at work and in public places, account must be taken of the fact that drunkenness has shifted chiefly into the domestic sphere — into families and hostels. An uncompromising struggle must be waged against lack of culture and all kinds of excesses in everyday life and in forms of hospitality.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasized the incompatibility of any violations of antialcohol legislation with party membership and, still more, with the holding of leading posts, with membership of elected party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, and also with work associated with enlightenment and education of the rising generation.

It is necessary to direct efforts toward shaping firm antialcohol convictions in young people, to protect children and adolescents by all means against the pernicious influence of alcohol, and to unite for this purpose the potential of the family, the school, and the public. Teachers, physicians, national economic specialists, scientists, and activists of public organizations must take an active part in this work. Disadvantaged families and "difficult" adolescents must be dealt with more substantively.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the USSR Ministry of Health, and the Komsomol Central Committee to the tardiness and lack of initiative in elaborating and introducing a system of antialcohol education for students. To improve the leisure of young people, and of adolescents above all, it is considered necessary to expand the network of amateur associations and clubs and accelerate the creation of sports and cultural complexes in city residential districts, including the use for this purpose of the means of the corresponding enterprises and associations whose workers live in the districts in question.

The CPSU Central Committee considers it inadmissible that the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, construction ministries, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms failed to ensure the fulfillment in 1986 of plans for the construction of clubs, houses of culture, and sports facilities. In developing the material base of culture and sport it is necessary to strive for the maximum utilization of existing cultural and educational establishments and sports facilities.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Health, and the USSR MVD are entrusted with taking measures to substantially strengthen the base and enhance the work efficiency of the service engaged in the study and treatment of drug abuse and to reinforce it with qualified cadres.

Law enforcement organs and local soviets are instructed to take effective measures aimed at eradicating moonshining. Strict proceedings are to be instituted against persons who permit the squandering of state sugar resources and their improper use.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local ispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, and ministries and departments with a trade network must ensure strict observance of the established procedure for trade in wine and vodka products. Local organs are recommended to abolish trade in liquor against coupons, lists, and orders as running counter to the very idea of the struggle to eradicate drunkenness and discrediting it.

It is deemed necessary to fundamentally improve the work and enhance the responsibility of leaders of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and local party, soviet, and economic organs for strengthening labor discipline and making fuller use of production potential and raw material resources to increase production of high-quality goods that the population needs, enhance production efficiency in all sectors of the national economy, and fulfill the commodity turnover plan.

In this connection the attention of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, party kraykoms and obkoms, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms was drawn to the lack of purposeful work on making good the losses in commodity turnover resulting from the drop in sales of alcoholic drinks.

The CPSU Central Committee demanded that local party and soviet organs take exhaustive measures to create a sphere of paid services available to all sections of the population and embracing domestic life, people's leisure, tourism, and health protection, to expand the network of specialized services, and to involve all enterprises in rendering services, regardless of their departmental subordination. In every rural population center it is necessary to organize through the resources of kolkhozes and sovkhozes the rendering of services to the population in repairing housing, plowing private plots, sawing firewood, and transporting agricultural freight.

It was pointed out that the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and the councils of ministers of a number of union republics have permitted a serious lag in organizing work on making rational use of grapes and converting alcohol production facilities. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and local soviet and economic organs are instructed to take all measures with a view to making the maximum use of grapes of the 1987 harvest for food purposes. No reduction in the areas of vineyards is to be permitted.

Union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, party kraykoms and obkoms, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms are to take additional measures to accelerate the conversion of enterprises which have ceased production of alcoholic drinks to produce food products in public demand. Machine-building plants of all ministries and departments are to be involved in this more widely.

Party committees and primary party organizations must give all possible help in setting up the work of organizations of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety, directing their activity toward ensuring the active participation of increasingly broad masses of the working people in the struggle to assert a healthy way of life, to mount convincing and well reasoned antialcohol propaganda, and to debunk the entrenched opinion of the supposedly harmless nature of moderate, so-called "cultured" wine consumption.

The USSR Council of Ministers is instructed to accelerate the adoption and ensure the consistent implementation of an all-union comprehensive program to prevent and overcome drunkenness and alcoholism.

Party committees, primary party organizations, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, ministries, departments, newspaper, television, and radio editorial boards, and creative unions are recommended to examine questions connected with the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on asserting a healthy and sober way of life and to take vigorous measures to resolutely step up this work.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the party regards the overcoming of drunkenness and alcoholism as an urgent task of great political importance and as a constituent part of restructuring and of the multifaceted work of purging the moral atmosphere of our society of everything alien to the socialist system. In this respect there will be no backtracking or slackening of effort. The noble cause of asserting sobriety as the norm of our life must be seen through to the end.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON ANTIDRINK DECREE

LD021455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Telephone interview with Anatoliy Ivanovich Makushin, head of the Department for the Maintenance of Public Order of the Chief Directorate of Internal Affairs of the Moscow Oblispolkom, by Sergey Medvedev on the "Time, Events, People" program; date not given — recorded]

[Text] I think I would be correct in saying that the document published in the central papers on the progress achieved in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism and on galvanizing this work can have left few people indifferent. It deals with how to establish a sober way of life more effectively and efficiently. I telephoned the Department for the Maintenance of Public Order of the Chief Directorate of Internal Affairs of the Moscow Oblispolkom. Here is the conversation I had with its head, Anatoliy Ivanovich Makushin:

[Medvedev] Anatoliy Ivanovich, good day.

[Makushin] Good day. I'm listening.

[Medvedev] I guess you've already had time to read the new decision of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Makushin] Yes, entirely, and of course, above all, we are incorporating it in our work. This decision has made us take a hard look at our work and see more clearly those inadequacies and omissions which, unfortunately, are still present.

[Medvedev] The decision states directly that not everywhere is the work in eradicating drunkenness from our lives and from society being carried out persistently, combatively, and consistently.

[Makushin] Absolutely correct. In particular we ourselves have noticed, especially lately, that there has been a certain decline in this work. Our failings play a part here, and on the whole, judging by the results, the number of people we detain for violating the antialcohol legislation is declining consistently.

[Medvedev] So, there are fewer?

[Makushin] Yes, but today I would not like to say that the problem is being tackled properly. In particular, at the moment we are troubled by moonshine-distilling. We see this through the results of our work. The number of instances uncovered of moonshine-distilling increased both last year and this year. In the dynamics we also notice...

[Medvedev, interrupting] Let's take this past month; there have been more, haven't there?

[Makushin] In May we uncovered almost 500 cases of moonshine-distilling. He confiscated almost 8.5 tonnes of moonshine and other strong homemade spirits.

[Medvedev] So we could say drunkenness has moved into the home, into the flats.

[Makushin] Drunkenness is moving into home life. Out on the streets we are more or less coping, with the assistance of the public, the population, and the People's Volunteer Force. Unfortunately at home both our position and that of the public formations are, as yet, weak.

[Medvedev] So what needs to be done here to bolster these positions?

[Makushin] Our task, above all, is to make this work more palpable [predmetnyy], more specific, and more public. So that all domestic law-breakers and drunkards are well-known not only at work, but by the population at large, so that they are worked on by everyone, all together.

[Medvedev] I should think that the new decree passed by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet will help in this work.

[Makushin] Yes. In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on liability for home distilling we also see opportunities for further galvanizing the struggle against drunkenness, and above all against home distilling. In general, the decree allows us to differentiate more in assessing the individual, and second, allows greater differentiation in the steps to be taken. I believe the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the new decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will, of course, facilitate the present, real, specific work in intensifying the struggle against drunkenness, and in continuing its eradication from society.

[Medvedev] So, in general, it will help introduce order into life more quickly?

[Makushin] Quite right.

[Medvedev] Well, thank you very much for this short telephone interview. All the best.

[Makushin] Goodbye.

LOGVINOV VIEWS DRINK-RELATED CRIME

A21 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 26 May 87 p 2

rview with Militia Major General A. Logvinov, chief of the USSR Ministry of al Affairs Main Administration for the Maintenance of Public Order, by danskaya: "Arrested After a Drinking Session"]

] The scourge of the moonshiners is what the inhabitants of Dzyubovk village in igov Oblast called their fellow countrywoman A. Podgaynaya, head of the medical r. As chairman of the Red Cross Society primary organization and a most active igner of the All-Union Society for Struggle for Sobriety, she had persistently ed those who were using distilling apparatus in the village. Suddenly...the ist was found guilty of moonshining.

conversation with Militia Major General A. Logvinov, chief of the USSR Ministry of nal Affairs Main Administration for the Maintenance of Public Order, began with startling case.

anskaya] Aleksandr Matveyevich, judging by press articles, moonshining has gone d the point at which it was merely in step with drunkenness?

vinov] Sadly, it is true that last year an increase in moonshining was recorded ally everywhere. Even in areas of Siberia and the Far East where it was very rare re. In other regions homebrew and moonshine were discovered in one out of three or homes in certain villages. Something else that has become obvious is that the omenon, which at one time was typically rural, has now also affected the cities. dwellers account for more than 40 percent of law violations connected with shining.

profile of moonshiners has also changed. Previously they were mainly older people had let themselves go. Now almost half the exposed moonshiners are the healthy, active percentage of the population aged 30-50. They include approximately 10,000 le with higher or secondary specialized education.

danskaya] An outbreak of moonshining could have been foreseen: After all, the ercial production and sale of spirits have been significantly curtailed....

gvinov] True, and we did foresee it. Hundreds of thousands of moonshining liances were removed or voluntarily surrendered. But these measures proved fficient. Latterday bootleggers turned moonshining into a source of income, ming rich on the sorrows and tears of other people. Thus A. Babinets, crane rator at the "Chernigovoblagrostroy" Association, manufactured raw vodka for a long with impunity using a washing machine, a refrigerator, and a liquor boiler. He his potion direct from his Zhiguli. During a search, 11 savings books containing than R40,000 and around R2,500 in cash were found in his apartment.

is another example. Ya. Kupchik, an inhabitant of Khorostkov village, Ternopol ast, supplied his fellow villagers with moonshine. He sold 800 liters in 2 years. ing a search around 700 liters of homebrew, a tonne of sugar, and powerful tilling apparatus were removed from his home.

The inventiveness and secrecy of the moonshiners force us to seek more effective forms and methods of combating them. But it does not all depend on the militia here. It is only possible to eradicate drunkenness and moonshining on the basis of an intransignet, principled, and firm anti-alcohol stance on the part of officials, public organizations, and labor collectives.

[Maydanskaya] You said a tonne of sugar... Had it been bought? Stolen? In either case, society was injured....

[Logvinov] It may have been bought. It may have been stolen. But I would like to mention another way of creating sugar surpluses. At one time it was decreed -- for beets gathered in the fields -- that sugar should be sold at a privilege price (30-40 kopeks per kg). These incentives resulted in up to a tonne of sugar or more being hoarded in individual families. And how many times have internal affairs administrations proposed to the agro-industrial committee that, instead of sugar, people be sold industrial goods or agricultural products which are in demand, but the question has still not been resolved.

If we are talking about thefts, these are most frequently of alchoholic drinks. For example, in the town of Tavda in Sverdlovsk Oblast, criminal proceedings were instituted against 34 workers at the hydrolysis plant at the end of 1986 for the theft of alchohol. Money and assets valued at R100,000 were removed from them. While A. Pavlide, shop chief at the Leningrad Champagne and Dessert Wine Combine, stole the same amount on his own. V. Popkov, chief doctor at the Mogilev Artifical Fiber Plant Medical and Sanitary Department took home alcohol valued at R11,000.

The list of crimes uncovered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs organs could be continued. They all attest to a lack of elementary order at a number of enterprises. It is not time to increase their leaders' responsibility for the safekeeping of products, and to make that responsibility personal? Indeed, it is not a task beyond the powers of scientists to find a "nonconsumable" substitute for the alcohol being used today for technological purposes.

[Maydanskaya] So, what have we achieved in the 2 years since the adoption of the well-known CPSU Central Commitee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions?

[Loginov] However short the time, we can say with confidence that the moral atmosphere in society has substantially improved. Alcohol consumption has perceptibly decreased and there are fewer cases of "drunken" absenteeism and accidents at work. Crimes committed through drunkenness have decreased by almost one-fourth and the number of people landing up in medical sobering-up stations has decreased by one-third. Much more importantly qualitative changes are taking place in people's awareness and mentality. They are difficult and painful, but they are happening.

Of course, the alcohol situation still remains complex. Drunkenness still actively nurtures crime. There are still many violations of the anti-alcohol laws among motor transport drivers. Last year alone, State Motor vehicle Inspectorate personnel arrested more than 1 million drivers who were at the wheel in a state of intoxication.

[Maydnaskaya] A report once featured briefly in the press that an electronic device has been devised which switches off the ignition system if it detects alcohol fumes....

[Loginov] I will not begin to make judgments about the effectiveness and expediency of such a device, especially since for every device a counterdevice can be invented. But I am profoundly convinced of something else -- that it is only self-awareness on the part of everyone and universal intolerance that can provide a guarantee against drunkenness and the law violations connected with it. Indifference is impermissible here. But it exists! Thus, according to the figures at my disposal, last year 320,000 people drank heavily at their workstations, and moreover 7,000 of these were leaders of all ranks. If the leader himself, the person called to educate the cadres, violates the anti-alcohol laws, how can there be an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkenness? At the end of last year in Chita 128 leading workers attended the medical sobering-up station. They included five school (!) directors who had come for a seminar to exchange experiences. While in Orenburg Oblast in just 3 months proceedings were instituted against 116 motor vehicle combine leaders, who were aware of the state of intoxication of their subordinates but still allowed them on the production line...Connivance and a formalistic attitude in the struggle against drunkenness are pernicious to the very idea.

[Maydanskya] It is an axiom that the campaigns held from time to time are of little use. But was there not an element of ad hoc campaigning in the sudden and general closure of wines and spirits stores, as a result of which long lines of several hundred people formed at the remaining stores? What is more, it is no secret that some of the closed stores started to operate again after a certain time.

[Loginov] The question is misdirected. I will tell you my personal opinion. The restriction of the sale of spirits is a forced and necessary measure. It is a pity that it is not being backed up by a package of educational and explanatory measures. In some places the closure of stores caused dissatisfaction among a certain section of the population. On the other hand, the spot-checks conducted by the public showed who it was who was standing in line for spirits. It was revealed that frequently it was those who should be at their machine tools at that time, pensioners, housewives, and also spongers who frequently obtain spirits for resale. It pulls you up with a jolt to discover that in a majority of cases trade workers are mixed up to some degree in speculation in spirits. Where is the departmental control? Just one example. In Cherepovets 300 checks were carried out by representatives of the State Trade Inspectorate in 3 months, during which...2 violations were exposed. Of 30 checks carried out in the same place by militia employees, violations of the trading rules for alcoholic drinks were discovered in...30 cases.

[Maydanskaya] Incidentally, about the trading rules. It is prohibited to sell spirits to people under the age of 21. Judging by the fact that drunken young people are encountered quite frequently, are the rules being observed?

[Loginov] The prevention of drunkenness among young people is under the special control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Whenver a drunken teenager is detained, a careful check is carried out: Where did he obtain the spirits? Administrative proceedings were instituted against 8,000 trade workers in just a year for selling alcoholic drinks to juveniles.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that alcohol consumption in general -- if one can put it like that -- is starting at an earlier age. According to date from sociological research carried out in a number of places, 75 percent of girls and 90 percent of boys among senior school pupils now have a taste for spirits. [paragraph continues]

As a result there has been an increase in the number of juveniles detained by the militia for drinking alcoholic drinks and appearing in public places in a drunken state. The main body of offenders (two-thirds) are vocational and technical school students. There is something for many of our social institutions to think about.

[Maydanskaya] In which direction will the struggle for a sober way of life be developed in the future?

[Logvinov] First, it is necessary to step up the activity of the internal affairs organs at local level. Unfortunately, militia employees do not display due persistence and consistency everywhere in the struggle against violators of the anti-alcohol laws. Insufficient efforts are still being made to expose the really inveterate moonshiners and thieves. Prevention of law violations is being only poorly carried out. Naturally, such a situation needs rectifying as rapidly as possible. However, the link between drunkenness and other social problems makes it necessary to adopt measures of a multipurpose nature.

We cannot talk seriously about combating drunkenness and moonshining if in unison, or more exactly in close harmony, we do not tackle questions of the qualitative improvement of working people's work and leisure and the satisfaction of the population's needs for goods in high demand. The effectiveness of the anti-alcohol policy depends on how successfully we create the conditions for a person's active involvement in useful and creative forms of activity and how powerfully these force out the old alcoholic habits and principles.

BURLATSKIY ON JOURNALISTS' BROADER SCOPE

PM211435 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 21 May 87 p 6

[Article by Fedor Burlatskiy: "Two Views of International Journalism"]

[Text] The excuse, or rather the psychological prompting to write this article was provided by two television programs which became, without exaggeration, somewhat of a sensation. They were the interview of Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by a group of Soviet journalists and the dialogue between a group of our experts and a group of FRG political figures including former Chancellor H. Schmidt.

Both these programs encountered a broad response among Soviet television viewers, people spoke, argued, ad expressed different opinions about them. While the first television program gave rise to a large wave of criticism and even accusations that our journalists were unprepared, the second was, in contrast, welcomed with general gratification.

Our public's tumultuous reaction to these television programs and to other dialogues between Soviet journalists and foreign figures is an important symptom of Soviet people's increased political culture. The demands they make of international journalism have increased incalculably. This is pleasing.

The aforementioned programs raised sharply not just the problem of professionalism or good manners, as it might appear at first glance. The participants in both programs were specialists, many of whom have worked abroad. Hence, it is rather a problem of the approach, methodology, and goals adopted by international journalism. This is what I would like to ponder.

As a matter of fact, two approaches and two styles in international journalism became established in our country a long time ago. One could be described as satirical reporting, the other -- as analytical and expository [problemnyy]. Of course, this does not mean that the genre of satirical reporting is bad or second-rate, or that an expository article is good simply by virtue of the genre in which it is written.

Political satire, when it is refined and ironical, is something good. But this is a rare phenomenon in our journalistic workshop. Just like a genuinely sharp and clever lampoon. It is possible to name literally only two or three international journalists who are masters of these genres. But there are numerous imitators, producing lackluster, "satirical" output that is easily recognized by its levity of tone, even when they talk about important topics like, for example, disarmament talks. There is another accurate indicator -- the second-hand information and opinions and, and this is the main point, the fact that the representatives of this "genre" do not bother to gather and analyze information but are satisfied with whatever they can get from bourgeois sources like news agencies, newspapers, and television. At times they even repeat their mistakes, which are occasionally intentional. Having thus provided a critical and clamorous garnish to someone else's information, they believe that their task has been performed. I recall some colleagues of mine having fun by deleting quotations from Western newspapers in articles by a journalist who was popular in his time. His own "original" material which remained was virtually nonexistent -- some 10-15 percent. Other smart journalists would take a foreign television clip and, supplying a brief commentary, would present it as their own work....

What is the ultimate result? Essentially, whether authors like these wish it or not, the result is an encouragement of information dependence.

Of course, our journalists of the "smart" school did and still do have a reliable excuse. It is the reference to unforgivable practices by Western journalists. By those who make movies like "Amerika," "Rambo," or "Gorkiy Park," by those who revile our country, our way of life, and our politics. The question, however, is: Must we follow such examples of bourgeois journalism? Or should we go beyond emotions, resist the temptation to create a rumpus, and learn from our political figures who never tire of telling the world the truth about the new thinking?

Ideological warfare or "psychological warfare?" -- that is the question. Reactionary circles in the West constantly involve us in "psychological warfare," as much as in the arms race. These are two sides of one and the same coin in their strategy. What should our answer be? Struggle both against the arms race and against the "psychological warfare" methods. Consequently, a genuine struggle of ideas, well-argued criticism of imperialism's reactionary policy, and defense of our ideals and values.

Meanwhile, many international journalists prefer to write using the customary stereotypes for exposing the West. This is not a difficult task, all it needs is a more or less scathing pen. Especially in view of the fact that they have to hand a vast mass of material published on these topics in the Western press. After all, even among Western journalists -- let's be objective -- there are quite a few people who sharply criticize the policies of reactionary circles in their own countries.

The other trend in our international journalism -- the analytical and expository, which is far more difficult and often risky -- presents a variegated picture which does not fit within the scheme that has developed over the decades. In other words, those who follow it write the truth. [paragraph continues]

This truth does not whitewash capitalism as a system in the least. On the contrary, it brings to light the most painful problems of contemporary bourgeois society! The contradictions of the technological revolution, militarism and elitism, the widening gap in the political and social status of different social groups, the decline of morals, the expansion of economic and information imperialism....

Let us note in all fairness that this particular style — the objective and broad coverage of all aspects of the life of contemporary civilizations, skillful and intelligent dialogue with foreign figures, scientists, and journalists, and in-depth criticism of capitalism in its new forms — has recently been taking an increasingly firm hold in our country.

The rivalry between the two trends in international journalism in our country is, by itself, not a bad thing at all. After all, any rivalry is useful. The problem is that serious analytical journalism has often found itself in a difficult situation, it has had to demolish stereotypes and cause a change of mind on the part of editors -- and at times also on the part of public opinion which was also formed over the decades.

There is an even deeper reason for a frank conversation: The new thinking and the new policy implemented by our country's leadership in the world arena. Is there any need to prove that this also determines the new approach toward the tasks of international journalism? The alternative would be a dramatic discord. The country's leaders proclaim humanization of international relations, rejection of primitive stereotypes and the enemy concept. While international journalism at times continues to sail the old waters and to row as diligently as ever toward the shores of confrontation.

After Reykjavik, I had opportunities to address different audiences -- in U.S. and British universities, and at meetings of the activists of different parties in Italy. For example, an open discussion with Denis Healey was organized in London, and an exchange of opinions with a group of Christian Democratic parliamentarians in Italy. I was staggered by the enormous interest shown by the most diverse circles in what is known there as "the Gorbachev line" — the reforms and democratization within the USSR and all the new initiatives in the world arena. It would be no exaggeration to say we are on the threshold of a breakthrough in public opinion abroad which could be compared only with the moods of the World War II years, when the words "Russian" and "Soviet" generated a wave of profound affection throughout the world.

We international journalists are now faced with a clear-cut and, at the same time, exceptionally complex task: to assist with our labor the colossal efforts made by our country's leadership and aimed at achieving practical agreements with the West — in disarmament, in economic cooperation, and in humanitarian relations; to promote the consolidation and deepening of amicable feelings toward the Soviet Union and the demolition of stereotypes about our "military threat."

Another, and equally important aspect of this problem concerns the provision of truthful and broad information to the Soviet public about everything occurring in the contemporary world: analysis of events and trends, frank and honest dialogue with our foreign partners, well-argued criticism of our adversaries. Here we also need a radical restructuring. It is obvious that now all of us -- both "satirists" and "analysts" -- are faced with the need for a turnabout in covering the life of a world that is so diverse, full of conflicts, and linked by a common fate.

If we were to look at things from the broad historical viewpoint, then we journalists -- and here I make no exception for any of the trends -- are responsible before the Soviet public for numerous "gaps" in information about our society's international environment.

First, we failed to promptly inform our public about the new technological revolution which exploded in Japan, the United States, and West European countries sometime in the mid-seventies; about the revolution produced by the development of minicomputers and new information technology, or about the emergence of new centers of economic power in Brazil and Argentina, in Singapore, and elsewhere; about the new level of automation in production, the development of sectors using secondary resources, and the ways to overcome fuel shortages. We are also talking about the second "green revolution" in agriculture, the use of new technology, and the successes of genetic engineering.

The delay in solving the problems of the technological revolution is the price we must pay for cutting our society off from important sources of information. Until such time as we break out of this information isolation, for as long as Soviet people are ignorant of the colossal advances occurring in the world under the influence of the current technological revolution, and for as long as they have no opportunity to compare their labor and their professional skills against the labor and achievements of foreign workers, farmers, and scientists, we will be unable to effectively solve the problems of our economic development. After all, we frequently console ourselves by comparing our development with the level of the postwar or prewar period, and at times even with the level of 1913. Meanwhile the whole world around us developed and, let us be blunt, it developed by leaps and bounds. The old proverb "I can look after myself" is now hopelessly out of date. A country's technology and economy can be developed only on the basis of mutual enrichment through experience, and not in isolation from -- let alone in confrontation with -- all other civilizations.

Second, we are still lacking extensive information about social and cultural life abroad. After all, working people constitute 90 percent of the population in Western societies, and they are not complete fools, manipulated, or illiterates but perfectly normal people with quite a high standard of professionalism, with their own interests and preferences.

Meanwhile, a strange custom has developed in our country of writing about the unemployed and not writing about those at work, of writing about reactionary figures and not writing about progressive ones, of writing about "mass" culture and not writing about culture. Briefly speaking, a custom has developed of writing only part of the truth. For example, our international journalists wrote much and with great diligence about the "mass culture in the West." But was the effect not the opposite intended? Did they not thus help to spread examples of precisely this ersatz-culture in our society and among our young people? Yet, progressive scientists, writers, and moviemakers live and work in parallel with the reaction and the producers of "mass" culture in the West. Another price that must be paid for lack of information is the artificial stir which occurs whenever there are foreign movie festivals, or whenever theatrical or light entertainment shows or art exhibitions from Paris, Rome, London, or Madrid are organized.

Third, transition from the "simple" concept of enemy to the far more complex concept of partner, rival, or competitor when depicting the ruling circles in Western countries. In this context too, international journalism lags behind the new thinking and the new policy implemented by our country's leadership.

What is the effect of this? Primarily the fact that political leaders from Western countries are more often than not presented as tarred with the same brush. We are, of course, aware that they represent primarily the most conservative forces in the contemporary Western world. On the other hand, though, we must engage in political dialogue with them and aim for practical solutions.

It follows hence that it is necessary to discern the struggle between different trends within the political elite in Western countries, including in the White House. It is necessary to better understand one's partners, their genuine goals, interests, and plans. It is necessary to go beyond the simple "rebuff" — this is useful in any political weather, but one must also be able to seek and find points to bring positions closer to one another. In othe words, the approach now triumphing in our foreign policy must also triumph in our international journalism. Otherwise we will not be helping but hindering our party and state in the achievement of economic cooperation, and the disarmament, the development of economic cooperation, and the implementation of everything new that has become part of our life since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

Meanwhile, commentaries on statements by leaders of the Western world — even in the best articles — often boil down to simple repetition of the Soviet leadership's positions which are well known to the readers, and this repetition is moreover presented in a far less vivid, flowing, and convincing fashion. The school rule that "Repetition is the mother of all knowledge" cannot become a rule for contemporary journalism.

In addition, we must learn to conduct a dialogue. Hitherto, and as a rule, we have limited ourselves to conducting a dialogue within our own environment. It was particularly amusing to watch Soviet participants in a televised dialogue struggling to produce even the slightest difference of opinion. Never mind the fact that, at that very same time, our country's leaders were making tremendous efforts to find a common language and ways to solve disarmament problems with that same nasty, bad, and terrible person.

Now we are entering the stage of genuine dialogue with the most diverse opponents, among whom there are both head-on adversaries and also people who are aware of the danger of the fantastic arms race; the colors are not just black and white, but run through the entire spectrum.

It is particularly important to think and write in the new fashion about the socialist countries. Provincial paternalism, unthinking criticism of phenomena which do not fit within our own experience, underestimation of other peoples' right to solve their problems independently — all these are remnants of past stereotypes rejected by our mature policy [bolshaya politika]. Journalism must properly master Lenin's idea that "integral socialism" emerges only on the basis of the experience of different countries. A benevolent quest for the interesting, useful, and positive experience of other socialist countries, exchange of opinions between equals, and open conversation with our friends about the lessons of mistakes and failures must now become the rule.

So, the new thinking, which is making its way in the approach by writers, current affairs writers, and scientists discussing the problems of our internal development, must acquire full citizenship rights also in international journalism. I think it is incumbent upon each and every one of us — observers or foreign correspondents and all journalists writing on international topics — to acquire a fresh awareness of our duty under the conditions of restructuring.

PHILOSOPHER TAKES ISSUE WITH POPKOVA ON MARKET

PM091400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 87 Second Edition p 3

["Rejoinder" by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences V. Lipitskiy: "What These Pies Are Like"]

[Text] The revolutionary transformations under way in our society and the course of its democratization and restructuring are giving rise to the most varied opinions. A necessary, though difficult, process of renewal of social consciousness is in progress. The editorial offces of newspapers and journals are receiving thousands of letters in which readers express their hopes and doubts, their support for the changes which are taking place, and sometimes their dissatisfaction with them. However, erroneous, hasty conclusions and unjustified generalizations are also made. This too is part of the path to the new way of thinking.

In this connection attention cannot but be attracted by the letter from Candidate of Economic Sciences L. Popkova published in the May issue of the journal NOVYY MIR under the heading "Where are the Pies Bigger and Better?"

In the opinion of the letter's author, in the conditions of the planned economy the law of value cannot operate with positive effects, and therefore the present attempts to "suit the national economy to the consumer" are futile. This supposedly arises from socialism's very nature, from its inherent regulation of anything and everyting, from the absence of "scope for the slightest element of chance." The opinion has arisen, L. Popkova believes, that contrary to Lenin's plan, "waht was built was not quite the kind of socialism that was bequeathed to us. Not quite! That's the point -- not quite!" she exclaims.

The question naturally arises: Why the dilemma between "quite" and "not quite" the right kind of socialism, and on what basis does the author of the letter resolve it? After all, the new system was by no means bequeathed to us as a finished design or handed over according to a detailed inventory. Following K. Marx and F. Engels, V.I. Lenin many times noted the futility of trying to predict precisely what forms socialism would take in future and precisely how it would reach those forms. "We do not claim that Marx or the Marxists know the way to socialism in every detail. That is rubbish. We know the direction the route takes, we know what class forces are following it, but the details the practicalities, that will only be shown by the experience of the millions when they set about this task."

Our system emerged, established itself, and is developing as a result of the living creativity of the people's masses and as the embodiment of the ideals and objective interests of the working class and all working people. At the same time real socialism, for all its colossal achievements, was the result of a historical process in which there were both objective difficulties and errors and miscalculations of a subjective nature, in which not only constructive, but also negative trends operated. The paths to the embodiment of the ideal are complex and thorny.

L. Popkova sees the reasons for the negative, stagnation phenomena in our reliance, past and present, not on the most important element of Marxism-Leninism, but on something we read "somewhere between the lines, in footnotes, in letters, and in the exercise books written in youth," and in our "quotation-mongering to suit the occasion.

But is it true that Lenin's ideas of the new economic policy — a bold step which made it possible, in an ultracomplex situation, to set the country's national economy on its feet — were written between the lines? Is it true that the plan to build socialism through cooperativism is expounded in footnotes, rather than in the key classical works — that plan to which we paid insufficient attention, for which we are now paying a considerable price?

Let us read on. Casting a glance at the experience of world economic development, the author of the letter claims that the pies are bigger and better (that is, the standard of living is higher) where market mechanisms are developed. Free enterprise, in her opinion, far from having said its last word, is only at the beginning of the path, on the verge of flourishing. The efficiency of the system of the planned economy and its potential for ensuring the rapid and stable growth of prosperity are not, however, by any means as great as we thought.

A profound restructuring of the economy and other spheres of public life is in progress in the country. An important component of the restructuring is the radical improvement of the economic machinery and, not least, of centralized planned management, which is an undisputed merit of socialism. By casting strong doubts on planning, and therefore on the "kind" of socialism that has been built in the Soviet and, the author of the letter basically expresses a lack of faith in the possibility of restructuring. Yet the "other" kind of socialism proposed by the author is nothing but a society of free enterprise.

The debates, clashes, and discussions of different opinions and viewpoints that have begun in the course of the restructuring are a useful and necessary thing. Science and practice cannot develop without them. But these debates should lead us forward along the path of restructuring and acceleration. Their purpose is to help the party and people to give our country, in M.S. Gorbachev's words, "more socialism." The desire to go beyond the bounds of socialism could lead to "bigger and better pies" with an inedible filling.

CPSU CC ADOPTS FEED PRODUCTION RESOLUTION

PM041111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 87 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "of substantial shortcomings in the work of the party, soviet, and economic organs of the Lithuanian SSR and Odessa and Samarkand Oblasts in increasing the production and improving the quality of feed for stockraising."

The resolution which was adopted notes that inertia, an uncritical approach toward the assessment of the prevailing situation in feed production, and irresponsibility in resolving the sector's urgent problems have not been overcome in the activity of party organizations and economic leaders. Many of the republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also oblasts have failed to draw lessons and proper conclusions from blunders whch have occurred in past years when the best times for harvesting grass were let slip because of the dilatory and poor-quality preparation of feed harvesting equipment and organizational disorder, which led to a decline in the quality and great losses of feed. This year too, by the time of the start of the mass cutting of sown feed crops and grass in Samarkand Oblast nearly one-fourth of the combines and a considerable proportion of tractor mowers, pickup balers, and transport facilities had not been prepared. There is also a large quantity of unrepaired harvesting equipment on the farms of the Lithuanian SSR and Odessa Oblast, which is jeopardizing the securing of a rapid work tempo in feed procurement.

In the Lithuanian SSR, where a large proprtion of the land stock has been drained at the state's expense, there has for a long time been stagnation in the yield of grain and feed crops. Over three 5-year plans grain crop productivity has remained at the same level. The feed yield per hectare does not exceed 30 quintals of feed units. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Odessa Oblast are failing to attach proper importance to the cultivation of feed corn on irrigated land. Last year only 15.3 quintals of pulse crops, 11.5 quintals of soybeans, and 450 quintals of root crops were obtained per hectare on irrigated land. In Samarkand Oblast only 45 quintals of feed units are obtained from each hectare of irrigated land.

Intolerable slowness is being displayed in supplying stockraising with high-protein feed. The crop structure has not been subordinated to this problem's solution and intensive methods of raising sunflowers, alfalfa, pulse crops, soybeans, rape, perko, and other crops with a high protein content are being assimilated only poorly. Plans for the production of feed yeasts, meat and bone meal an grass meal, and the utilization of stockraising waste products are regularly unfulfilled, which is leading to the overexpenditure of forage grain.

The blatant underestimation of the quality of the feed which is being produced continues to occur in Odessa and Samarkand Oblasts. The leaders and specialists of a considerable proportion of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are failing to engage properly in the introduction of progressive feed procurement techniques. The drying of hay by the active ventilation method, the pressing of coarse feed and the laying in of green matter with preservatives, carbamide, and other chemical additives are being used in utterly inadequate volumes and little mixed silage is being procured. The development of the feed storage and processing base is lagging behind particularly. In Samarkand Oblast the provision of storehouses for hay, cured hay, and silage is less than 60 percent and many stockraising units have no feed shops, yet their construction is being carried out in an unsatisfactory manner.

Feed production has still not been given a specialized and marketable nature, the collective and family contract is not being applied everywhere in earnest, and economically accountable [khozraschetnyye] commodity relations between subdepartments engaged in the production of feed and stockraising output are not being developed. The remuneration of the labor of feed procurement workers is most frequently not linked to the quality of feed. There is a great deal of formalism in the organization of socialist competition among links, teams, and farms, and the party committees' organizational work is carried out in a convivial way, without the proper purpose and consistency.

Serious shortcomings in the work of party, soviet, and economic organs in providing stockraising with high-quality feed have been revealed during checks and the CPSU Central Committee's examination of the state of affairs in feed production in the Kazakh SSR, Moldavian SSR, Mordovian ASSR, and Amur, Volgograd, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kurgana, Orenburg, Ryazan, Tambov, Tyumen, Chelyabinsk, and a number of other oblasts.

Questions of the intensification of feed production, the progress of competition to increase feed production and improve its quality, and the leading experience available here are not being regularly covered in depth in the local press or on television and radio.

Despite the expansion of areas sown to feed crops, stockraising units are not being supplied with the feed stocks they need, which is leading to the decline of growth rates and even to a reduction in the production of stockraising output. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the farms of the Lithuanian SSR underfulfilled the cattle and poultry procurements plan by over 40,000 metric tons. Stockraising is being carried out extensively in Odessa Oblast and a reduction in meat and milk production and procurements has been allowed here by comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan. In 1986 public stockraising incurred losses of R44 million. Nor has the situation improved this year. In the first 4 months milk production dropped by 11,000 metric tons and meat production by 1.9 million metric tons. Cattle and poultry productivity is extremely low in Samarkand Oblast, where in 1981-85 the plans were not fulfilled for the purchase of one single type of stockraising output except wool. Last year the state failed to receive over 8,000 metric tons of milk and about 20 million eggs. In the past 4 years meat production per capita has declined 6 percent, milk production 8 percent, and egg production 14 percent.

Considering the exceptional importance of further improving the population's provision with foodstuffs and the decisive part played here by the steady development of stockraising, the CPSU Central Committee has demanded that the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Lithuanian Council of Ministers (Comrades P.P. Grishkyavichus and V.V. Sakalauskas), the Odessa Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom and Odessa Oblispolkom (Comrades A.P. Nochevkin and A.V. Pecherov) and the Samarkand Uzbekistan Communist Party Obkom and Samarkand Oblispolkom (Comrades R. Ashuraliyev and A.A. Yuldashev) take the most resolute steps to eliminate immediately existing shortcomings in the development of feed production. They must direct the organizational and political work of party raykoms and gorkoms, primary party organizations, and soviet and economic organs toward ensuring a sharp turn in the implementation of the tasks of the maximum accumulation of feed and the resolute improvement of its quality on the basis of the use of the achievements of science and leading practice.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the party and soviet organs and agro-industrial committees and associations of the Lithuanian SSR and Odessa and Samarkand Oblasts to ensure the effective use of the production potential created in agriculture, to implement the accelerated transition to intensive methods of feed production, the widespread introduction of progressive techniques for cultivating feed crops and procuring and storing feed, and the production of mixed feed, and on this basis to achieve the full provision of public stockraising and citizens' subsidiary farms with high-quality feed.

Special attention must be paid to increasing the production of high-protein feed and additives by expanding sowings and increasing the yield of pulse and oil crops and perennial grasses and organizing the production, at state and interfarm enterprises, of feed yeasts, meat and bone and fish meal, dried skim milk, and whole milk substitutes. All work on building up feed protein production must be organized in such a way that consumers' full provision with feed protein from their own resources is ensured in the very near future.

The material base of feed production must be strengthened and its technical standard must be improved. The repair of all feed harvesting machinery and units must be completed within a tight schedule and this year's priority projects must be commissioned and all existing feed storehouses and feed shops must be prepared by the start of feed procurement. The repair and preparation of stockraising units for the winter must be started promptly. Industrial enterprises and construction organizations must be widely enlisted to the fulfillment of this work.

Organizational and economic factors must be set in motion everywhere ensuring the high quality of feed and the particularly strict observance of labor and manufacturing discipline, the optimum periods for harvesting, and the procedure for preparing and storing hay, cured hay, silage, grass meal, and cuttings. An effective system of quality control must be created, agrochemical and veterinary laboratories must be enlisted for the purpose, and farms must be supplied with the requisite instruments.

The party committees and primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been instructed to widely launch socialist competition among farms and mechanized teams and links for the timely fulfillment of the pledges adopted for increasing the procurement of high-quality coarse and succulent feed. The creation must be ensured everywhere of the necessary conditions for the highly productive labor of feed production workers on the basis of the broad introduction of the collective and family contract. Economically accountable [khozraschetnyye] relations must be assimilated more boldly between subdivisions of feed production and stockraising as specialized intraorganizational sectors of commodity production and the check system of accounting must be widely introduced. All links of the feed production system must be staffed by qualified cadres and their retraining on the basis of the best farms must be carried out regularly.

The union republic Communist Parties' Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and the krayispolkims, oblispolkoms, and rayispolkoms have been asked to increase their exactingness toward cadres of all levels for the state of affairs in feed production and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the programs which have been worked out for obtaining high-quality feed and protein and vitamin additives and for meeting in full stockraising's requirements for them. The implementation of this task must be considered the priority duty of all workers of agroindustrial production and sectors servicing it.

GRISHKYAVICHUS ON 'NEGLECT' IN FEED PRODUCTION

LD232057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] The tasks of a republic party organization in overcoming significant shortcomings noted in the work of the party, local soviets and economic bodies concerning the raising of production and increasing feed quality, were discussed at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

The speaker, Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party of Lithuania and speakers noted that the situation in feed production in many farms of Lithuanian SSR is unsatisfactory. Owing to the neglect of the leadership of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee and to the carelessness of certain party local soviets and economic bodies, only 16-16.8 quintals of coarse and succulent fodder have been produced over recent years per unit head of cattle. Additionally, they are often of low quality.

Grain production has been of low standard for many years running. The proportion of concentrates in feed being used is big. This is in many respects the result of bad utilization of the reclaimed lands and the lack of appreciation of the significance of the protein crops and the disregard for intensive technologies in plant growing.

The planned measures are directed at an unconditional fulfillment of the complex feed program.

AZERBAIJAN CC SCORES ECONOMIC DEFICIENCIES

NC260906 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on serious deficiencies in the economic reorganization work being carried out on the basis of scientific research in the republic's agricultural sphere. The Central Committee decision stresses that the scope and productivity of the work carried out for economic reorganization have not met the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The leadership cadres and party organizations in agricultural establishments have failed to draw conclusions from repeated criticisms of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Consequently, impermissible backwardness has been observed in efforts to intensify agricultural production and resolve problems related to upgrading specialized and concentrated production. The social and economic recommendations conveyed to the agro-industrial complex following the completion of scientific research programs have not been satisfactorily explained. The leadership cadres and the party organizations of the establishments in the agricultural domain have not attached enough importance to the question of selecting, training, and employing cadres, including the upgrading of their responsibility toward scientific results. Consequently, the vanguard role of the communists in the collectives have weakened.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has expressed dissatisfaction with [words indistinct] and made relevant recommendations concerning the question of organization. The text of the decision will be published in the press.

Y, MURAKHOVSKIY ATTEND AGRICULTURE FORUM

l Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 May 87

An itinerant session of VASKhNil in Volgograd is devoted to the most acute ms of securing stability in the development of agricultural production and ing drought. The plenary meeting of the session began today.

port by Academician Nikonov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial k Commission and president of VASKhNil, and the speeches of those taking part in ssion, are posing in a principled manner matters relating to the acceleration of cturing in depth of the scientific guaranteeing of agricultural production, and bertarian, high-handed approach to the solution of complex problems, which not ne has yet renounced, is being sharply criticized.

part in the work of the session are Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central tee, and senior officials of ministries and departments.

Murakhovskiy Comments

07 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 May 87

The mobile session of the All-Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences its work today in Volgograd. It was devoted to problems of the steady pment of agricultural production and to the struggle against drought.

"Latest News" microphone is Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, chairman of the tate Agro-Industrial Committee:

hovskiy] These are questions of paramount importance to agriculture. A thorough sion took place at the session about what measures had to be put into effect to se the output of grain, fodder, and other produce. Primarily agricultural s must be capably supported by scientific advances. It must be said that ntial demands have been made on planning, material, and technical supply and the on of systems of machinery for dry cultivation. Unfortunately, the scientific pments that exist in our research institutes are so far only being implemented . Our task is to teach our personnel to master these scientific developments y.

same time, there was substantial criticism of scientific research institutions. unfortunately, kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not have drought-resistant varieties in crops. In that direction, scientific institutions have not yet said their ord.

ing the rapid introduction of advances made by the scientific research utions — today, that is one of the weakest points. It will be helped by the ific-production associations that are now being set up within the agro-industrial in Stavropol Kray, Krasnodar Kray, and Rostov Oblast. Irrigation is a major in boosting the stability of agriculture. Those who attended the session became ar, in Volgograd Oblast, with the experience of the work of front-ranking farms ith the efficient use of irrigated land. The Volgograders explained their system land cultivation, the main component of which is clean fallow.

We have all the conditions to ensure stability in agriculture, to confront the elements with the constantly growing technical equipment of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and to apply the achievements of agricultural science, which will enable us to ensure a guaranteed and stable harvest.

GOSSNAB SESSION DISCUSSES SHORTAGE OF SPARE PARTS

LD181321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] In Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, and the Soviet Baltic Republics, repairs of agricultural equipment are being carried out better than in the whole country. This was pointed out at today's session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supply to Agriculture. The preparedness level of soil-cultivating and sowing machinery in those areas where spring field operations are underway is nearly 100 percent. Kirovets tractor repairs are going better than last year.

However, over 13,000 of these tractors are still not ready for work on the country's farms. A particularly large number of defective Kirovets tractors are in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. Over 22,000 T-150 tractors are also awaiting repairs.

The slowing down of the pace and quality of preparing feed harvesting equipment causes particular concern. This work is going worse than a year ago. The number of the grain combine harvesters and reapers that have been repaired is down from last year. According to the opinion of specialists from the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the main reason for the shortcomings lies in a shortage of spares. The documents of trips to farms in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan show that industrial enterprises are failing to meet production targets.

Many associations belonging to the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the Ministries and departments of the Automotive Industry and Chemical Industry, and other ministries and departments were named at the session of the headquarters. Works and associations belonging to the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy are failing machine-builders. The headquarters also noted that through the fault of the Ministry of Railways, a great deal of finished products had accumulated at the Minsk Tractor Works, Nazarovselmash, Kamaz, Zil, Neftkamsk, and some other enterprises.

RSFSR COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FEED PRODUCTION

LD221018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The collegium of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee today discussed questions of the creation of a guaranteed feed base for livestock raising. Latest News commentator Semen Astakhov is at the microphone.

[Astakhov] Vladimir Oblast was taken for an analysis of the state of affairs. The collegium noted that many kolkhozes and sovkozes have allowed serious shortcomings to occur in preparing for the forthcoming haymaking campaign. They have not succeeded in repairing feed harvesting equipment in good time, that is to say in fall and winter, and did not even make use of the protracted spring. A particularly large number of machines have not been prepared in Kovrovskiy, Kolchuginskiy, and Aleksandrovskiy Rayons. For instance, at the Novoya Zhizn Kolkhoz over half of the mowing machines and rakes, and all the combines are awaiting repairs. So much for equipment.

Now about feed areas. Because of a careless attitude to seed growing, the areas sown to perennial grasses are yielding a low crop. The nutritiousness of hay and other feed is insufficient because the farms do not take trouble over the production of pulses. Reclaimed lands and natural lands are poorly used. All this leads to a low content of protein substances and as a result to an overconsumption of feed for the production of milk, meat, and other produce. One could continue the list of shortcomimgs. I will stress, perhaps, the most important thing: a considerable number of specialists and machine operators have a poor grasp of theoretical knowledge on new technologies and the experience of front-ranking financially autonomous collectives not being spread vigorously. Another thing is that many farms have adopted a formalistic approach to the organization of contracting collectives.

In these conditions it is very difficult to create coarse and succulent feed of high quality in a 1.5 year reserve, or even for the coming winter.

It is necessary to focus now all the organizing and political work of the communists in order to tackle this major task. This was stressed especially in the party Central Committee during the discussion of the reports of the leaders of a number of oblasts and republics on the further development of lifestock raising and increasing the production of fodders for the public sector herd and citizens' private household plots.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS GOSAGROPROM'S ROMANENKO

PM291321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 87 Second Edition p 1

[Interview with G.A. Romanenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee by a PRAVDA correspondent under the rubric "Harvest-87: Topical Interview": "Learn To Make the Most of Every Hour"]

[Text] Until recently, agricultural workers listening to the weather forecasts were asking themselves when, finally, would the weather be on their side. In many parts of the country the beginning of field work was put back 2-3 weeks and in some parts by almost a month. Meanwhile it is planned to considerably increase agricultural production this year compared with last year. Furthermore, it is necessary to lay in more feed for the livestock raising sector and to fully meet its demand for vegetable protein.

A PRAVDA correspondent has asked G.A. Romanenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, to tell us what is being done to resolve these tasks.

In recent days, he said, the weather has improved noticeably and the pace of field work has accelerated. The tone in the sowing competition is set by teams and links operating the collective or family contract. Many seeders are in the fields from dawn to dusk and soil cultivation goes on virtually round the clock.

As has been reported in the press earlier, part of the winter crops has perished and some sowings have turned out too sparse. Work to "make good" these defects and tending of crops is under way.

In order to prevent a reduction in the gross output of grain, the structure of the sowings has been improved in many areas and some of the perished winter crops are being replaced by high-yield crops. The sowings of grain corn are expanded. It will occupy more than 6 million hectares. [paragraph continues]

In the Volga Region and some other parts of the country the sowings of spring wheat, millet, and buckwheat are being expanded.

Agricultural workers must not forget that they owe the country's population a great deal of vegetable oil. In order to boost their labor, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have approved measures to improve the economic mechanism in the production of oil-bearing crops. Procurement prices have been raised and various bonuses and additional payments have been introuduced which will increased kolkhoz and sovkhoz funds by around one billion rubles if they fulfill the plans. Simultaneously the sales of by-product oil-seed cakes, oil-seed meal, and mixed feeds will make it possible to allocate around 600,000 tonnes of high-protein feeds to the public livestock raising sector.

In letters which we have received, concern has been expressed as to whether all farms have been provided with seeds. I can say that there are enough seeds on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Part of them have been allocated from state resources. The current year has again exposed our weaknesses in seed production. More than 2 million tonnes of seeds had to be supplied to farms which failed to provide themselves with seed grain.

It would seem that there is no need to prove to a grain grower that seeds ought to be his prime concern. Nonetheless, it has to be done. After all, year after year the same farms request seeds from the state. It is also alarming that instead of improving seed cultivation certain agro-industrial committee leaders, especially in the North Caucasus autonomous republics, are complaining that they are not getting seeds, yet at the same time they do nothing to grow them themselves.

Fields cultivated by means of intensive techniques are expected to produce substantial amounts of additional grain and other products. The area concerned is not negligible -- more than 43 million hectares. They are in the hands of skilled machine operators.

We are hoping to gain a great deal from a more effective utilization of reclaimed land. Here too the structure of the sowings has been reviewed, especially on irrigated land. Around 7.7 million hectares have been allocated to grain, including 958,000 hectares to grain corn. It is planned to increase the production of grain corn on irrigated land by 1.5 million tonnes in comparison with last year. USSR State Agro-industrial Committee specialists believe that there are still many untapped reserves on farms which have land under irrigation, especially in Central Asian Republics, Kazakhstan and the south of the RSFSR. The area allocated to grain corn could be expanded here to 1.2-1.5 million hectares.

Considerable areas of reclaimed land have been allocated to feed crops this year. They are expected to yield more than 62 million tonnes of feed units of which 38 million tonnes are to be produced on irrigated land.

The complex situation in which the country's farmers currently find themselves calls for efficient work on the part of their partners in the agro-industrial complex, a high state of readiness and reliable functioning of machinery, and the full satisfaction of kolkhoz and sovkhoz needs as regards material and technical resources. Yet it is in this area that we frequently encounter substantial shortcomings. For instance, shortages of spare parts for tractors, seeders, soil cultivation, and especially feed harvesting machinery persist. Few machines are available for the cultivation of grain crops by means of intensive techniques.

Agricultural workers are grateful to chemical workers for their smoother deliveries of mineral fertilizers and for the fact that they overfulfilled the plan for the first quarter. However, even here not everything went without a hitch. Certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy failed to deliver 156,000 tonnes of fertilizer to kolkhozes and sovkhozes over the first 4 months. As a result the needs of the farms depending on these enterprises have not been met and this may infringe the techniques for the cultivation of agricultural crops on these farms.

Every farm leader, every specialist, and every agricultural worker must be clearly aware of what he should be doing in the fields and do it efficiently. Any disruption in the work, any infringement of agricultural techniques can seriously damage the harvest.

PROVISIONS OF MODEL KOLKHOZ CHARTER EXPLAINED

PM291031 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 May 87 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Interpretation by the Union Kolkhoz Council of the Procedure for the Application of Point 7 of the Model Kolkhoz Charter"]

[Text] As a result of inquiries the Union Kolkhoz Council offers the following interpretation:

Point 1 of the Model Kolkhoz Charter states that a kolkhoz is a voluntary cooperative organization of peasants.

Kolkhoz membership is voluntary. The question of becoming a kolkhoz member or leaving a kolkhoz is decided on the basis of an application by the citizen concerned.

Under point 7 of the Model Kolkhoz Charter, a kolkhoz member's application to leave the kolkhoz must be discussed by the board and by a general meeting of kolkhoz members within 3 months of the original date of application.

The kolkhoz board and the general meeting of kolkhoz members do not have the right to refuse a kolkhoz member's request to leave the kolkhoz.

In accordance with point 40 of instructions on the procedure dealing with kolkhoz members' work record books, the day after kolkhoz membership has been terminated the kolkhoz board is obliged to give the former kolkhoz member his work record book.